

CORNELL UNIVERSITY OFFICIAL PUBLICATION

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Thirty-fourth Annual

President's Report

by

Livingston Farrand

1925-26

With appendices containing a summary of
financial operations, and reports of
the Deans and other officers

Ithaca, New York
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President's Report

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PRESIDENT'S REPORT

FOR 1925-26

To the Board of Trustees of Cornell University:

I have the honor to present the following Report on the progress of the University during the academic year 1925-26.

The University has again suffered serious loss by the death of the following distinguished figures:

Sutherland Simpson, World War Memorial Professor of Physiology. Dr. Simpson died on March 2, 1926. He had been Professor of Physiology in the Ithaca Division of the Medical College since 1908.

William Alonzo Stocking, jr., Professor of Dairy Industry. Professor Stocking died on February 3, 1926. He had been on the staff of the College of Agriculture since 1909 and during the academic year 1913-14 was Acting Director of that College.

THE TRUSTEES

On January 1 Dean Veranus A. Moore became Faculty Representative on the Board of Trustees in succession to Professor Frank Thilly, whose term had expired.

The New York State Agricultural Society re-elected E. R. Eastman as its President for another year and he thus remains a member of the Board. William F. Pratt was re-elected by the State Grange as its representative on the Board.

The Governor of the State reappointed Dr. Frank H. Miller a Trustee for a term of five years.

At the June meeting of the Board, Frank H. Hiscock, Ira A. Place, and Walter P. Cooke were elected Trustees to succeed themselves for five-year terms. Judge Hiscock was re-elected Chairman of the Board.

Ezra B. Whitman was re-elected by the Alumni a Trustee to succeed himself for five years and Frank E. Gannett was elected by the Alumni a Trustee for the same period to succeed Herbert D. Mason, whose term expired in June.

William Metcalf, jr., an Alumni Trustee, presented his resignation at the June meeting of the Board and it was accepted with regret.

M. M. Upson was elected a member of the Committee on Buildings and Grounds in place of William Metcalf, jr., resigned. Professor E. A. White succeeds Professor H. W. Riley as Faculty Representa-

tive of the College of Agriculture on the State College Council and Professor Flora Rose succeeds Professor Martha Van Rensselaer as Faculty Representative of the College of Home Economics on that Council.

THE FACULTY

The following appointments and promotions in the Faculty have been made during the past year: C. K. Burdick, Dean of the Law School, succeeding Dean Bogert, resigned; R. P. Sibley, Secretary of the College of Arts and Sciences; O. W. Smith, Secretary of the Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics; J. H. Tanner, Professor of Mathematics, *Emeritus*; Helen Bull, Acting Professor of Home Economics; R. F. Chamberlain, Professor of Electrical Engineering; E. E. Cheatham, Professor of Law; P. W. Claassen, Professor of Biology; Emma Conley, Acting Professor of Rural Education; W. R. Cornell, Professor of Mechanics of Engineering; E. V. Hardenburg, Professor of Vegetable Gardening; A. T. Henrici, Acting Professor of Bacteriology; M. L. Holmes, Professor of Business Management; H. A. Ross, Professor of Marketing; W. H. Schuchardt, Professor of Architecture; Leland Spencer, Professor of Marketing; G. J. Thompson, Professor of Law; T. F. Abel, Acting Assistant Professor of Social Science; J. R. Bangs, Assistant Professor of Industrial Engineering; G. F. Bason, Assistant Professor of Electrical Engineering; M. G. Bishop, Assistant Professor of Romance Languages and Literatures; W. A. Brownell, Assistant Professor of Rural Education; W. M. Dunbar, Assistant Professor of Design in the College of Architecture; J. A. Dye, Assistant Professor of Physiology; G. O. Hall, Assistant Professor of Poultry Husbandry; Robert Hannah, Assistant Professor of Public Speaking; J. F. Harriott, Assistant Professor of Farm Management; J. M. Hendrickson, Assistant Professor in Poultry Research; C. J. Hunn, Assistant Professor of Ornamental Horticulture; S. J. Koshkin, Assistant Professor of Machine Design; H. S. Liddell, Assistant Professor of Physiology; Edith H. MacArthur, Acting Assistant Professor of Home Economics; A. E. McKinney, Assistant Professor of Inorganic Chemistry; W. R. Osgood, Assistant Professor of Civil Engineering; C. K. Powell, Assistant Professor of Poultry Husbandry; P. A. Ross, Assistant Professor of Physics; Ruth J. Scott, Assistant Professor of Home Economics; R. Y. Thatcher, Assistant Professor of Civil Engineering.

In the Medical College in New York City the following have been appointed: John W. Churchman, Associate Professor of Therapeutics

in the Department of Medicine; Walter C. Klotz, Director of the Clinic; J. Edwin Sweet, Professor of Surgical Research.

The following appointments and promotions have been made in the Extension Staff of the State Colleges: Lucile Brewer, Extension Professor of Home Economics; I. F. Hall, Extension Assistant Professor of Farm Management; B. A. Jennings, Extension Assistant Professor of Rural Engineering; R. D. Lewis, Extension Assistant Professor of Plant Breeding; G. H. Rea, Extension Assistant Professor of Apiculture; Hazel L. Spencer, Extension Assistant Professor of Home Economics.

In the Experiment Station at Geneva, Alwin Berger has been appointed Associate in Research, with the title of Assistant Professor.

Through the International Education Board an exchange has been arranged for O. F. Curtis, Professor of Botany, and W. H. Pearsall of the University of Leeds, England.

The following officers have presented their resignations: G. G. Bogert, Dean of the Law School and Professor of Law; Georgia L. White, Dean of Women; O. L. McCaskill, Professor of Law; J. H. Tanner, Professor of Mathematics; E. L. Hunt, Assistant Professor of Public Speaking; Ruth M. Kellogg, Assistant Professor of Home Economics; C. V. Noble, Assistant Professor of Agricultural Economics and Farm Management; F. W. Owens, Assistant Professor of Mathematics; Reena Roberts, Assistant Professor of Home Economics; R. P. Sibley, Secretary of the College of Agriculture; C. Wilson Smith, Assistant Professor of Education and Secretary of the College of Arts and Sciences; F. G. Tucker, Assistant Professor of Physics; Helen Canon, Extension Professor of Home Economics; Alice Blinn, Assistant Extension Professor of Home Economics; Doris Schumaker, Assistant Extension Professor of Home Economics; H. A. Stevenson, Assistant Professor of Extension Service; Flora Thurston, Assistant Extension Professor of Home Economics; O. M. Taylor, Assistant in Research in Horticulture, with title of Assistant Professor, Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva.

THE STUDENTS

The official enrollment of students for the year ending June 30, 1926, was 5818 as compared with 5698 for the previous year. The problem of the selection of entering students, particularly in the College of Arts and Sciences, remains one of the most difficult immediate problems with which the University is dealing. In accordance

with the action of the Board of Trustees limiting the number of admissions to the freshman class of that College to five hundred, a committee of the Faculty has worked continuously during the year in an endeavor to select the most promising material from the large number of applications. The procedure is discussed in detail by the Dean of the College of Arts and Sciences in the accompanying report. It is expected that the experience gained in the last two years will facilitate the work of the committee in the future.

The year just closed has exhibited general good order in the student body. Such disturbances as occurred were for the most part of a minor character and the experience of the year strengthens the University's confidence in the policy of student responsibility for conduct.

As is indicated in the report of the Dean of the University Faculty, there was some active discussion of the policy of compulsory military drill but no definite change has been recommended by the Faculty or by the Board of Trustees.

There has also been active discussion, both among the undergraduates and in the faculty, of the operation of the existing Honor System. The infractions of the system have caused certain individuals to question the advisability of its continuance but the general opinion is more optimistic and it is felt that certain steps may be taken which will lead to improvement.

Probably the most important single event in the undergraduate life of the year has been the opening of Willard Straight Hall. That building was opened for use November 18 and has been in full and continuous service since that date. It would be difficult to exaggerate the success of the Hall. The attendance has been large and the complications which might have been expected in the early days of any such enterprise have been surprisingly few. Under the able leadership of Foster M. Coffin, the Director, the building is meeting in a remarkable way the hopes of the donor, Mrs. Elmhirst, and of the University.

MATERIAL DEVELOPMENT

Besides Willard Straight Hall, which has been fully discussed in previous reports, the chief addition to the material equipment of the University has been the Faculty Apartment houses on Thurston Avenue, which were made available shortly after the opening of the University year. All the apartments have been occupied and there

is a waiting list of applications which indicates that they meet a constant demand. As pointed out by the Comptroller, the experience of the coming year should afford a basis upon which to reach a decision as to the construction of additional units in the group, for which plans have been drawn.

Great embarrassment has been caused by the delay in obtaining appropriations from the legislature for the new buildings of the College of Agriculture. The situation in certain departments, brought about by this delay, is desperate and it is imperative that nothing shall be left undone to obtain relief during the coming year

Somewhat more than a year ago the Board of Trustees commissioned the architectural firm of York and Sawyer to prepare detailed plans for new buildings for the College of Engineering and for the enlargement of the University Library. These plans have now been largely completed and are available for inspection. At the same time, F. L. Ackerman was commissioned to prepare plans for a new Gymnasium, which plans also are now available.

The plans of these buildings attack perhaps the most pressing needs on the material side of the University's equipment and afford the possibility of visualizing the architectural future of Cornell. It is hoped to proceed in a similar way with plans for a building to house the College of Architecture and other departments dealing with the Fine Arts, and attention should be directed in the immediate future to the needs of certain departments such as Geology and Zoology. The Dean of the College of Arts and Sciences calls attention in his report to the crowded conditions in Goldwin Smith Hall, and the Law School is in pressing need of enlarged facilities for the library of that School. The committee of the Cornellian Council which has undertaken to obtain funds for the Memorial Towers in the Men's Dormitory Group reports encouraging progress in their work.

The development of the gorges and glens surrounding the University campus is proceeding under the generous provision made by Colonel Henry W. Sackett, a member of the Board of Trustees. This work has served to call attention to the great need of more systematic effort in connection with the landscape development of the campus generally and it is to be hoped that active steps may be taken by the Board to insure without further delay the improvements which are so obviously desirable and possible.

The report of the Comptroller contains a list of the gifts to the University during the past year which, including contributions

through the Cornellian Council and payments on subscriptions to the Semi-Centennial Endowment Fund, total more than \$1,000,000. The largest items in this long list of gifts are \$250,000 from George F. Baker to establish a Non-resident Lectureship Fund in Chemistry and \$100,000 from an anonymous benefactor to establish an endowment fund, the income of which may be used for the general purposes of the University. There should also be noted continued co-operation by the General Education Board, which has contributed generously toward the work of various departments in the College of Agriculture and in the Medical College. Similarly, appropriations by the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Foundation have enabled the College of Home Economics to undertake important work both at the University and in the extension field. Payments received from the estate of John McMullen have brought the principal of the McMullen Scholarship Fund to \$85,000 and the first scholarships under that bequest have been established by the Board of Trustees and are now in operation. The gift of Mrs. Louis Alexander Dreyfus of \$25,000, previously made to the University and subject to the life interest of a beneficiary, has now become available to the University and the scholarships provided thereby have been awarded.

One of the most interesting and welcome gifts from the point of view of the University administration was an appropriation from the Robert Boyd Ward Fund of \$10,000 to be used by the President in meeting emergency expenses not to be anticipated in the annual budget. As was to be expected, the availability of this money has served to solve many situations of difficulty.

The Non-resident Lectureship in Chemistry, to which allusion was made above, was inaugurated in the second term of the year by Professor Ernst Cohen of the University of Utrecht. Much interest was aroused by Professor Cohen's lectures and the Department of Chemistry welcomes warmly this addition to its resources. The visiting lecturer for the first term of the coming year will be Professor Fritz Paneth of the University of Berlin.

The Messenger Lectures for 1925-26 were delivered with notable success by Professor R. A. Millikan of Pasadena.

Through the co-operation of the Committee of the Faculty, the number and importance of lectures by visiting authorities have been greatly enhanced and these lectures form a notable feature in the life of the University.

I recommend to the members of the Board the reports of the Deans of the several colleges, appended hereto, in which the particular problems of the University are discussed in detail.

Mention has been made above of the resignation of Dr. Georgia L. White, for eight years Dean of Women. Dean White's service was notable and the announcement of her intended withdrawal was met with universal regret. Careful attention has been given to the choice of Dean White's successor and it is hoped that negotiations now under way will result in a decision in this matter in the near future.

The careful study of the University conditions, which has been proceeding for some years with regard both to the physical and the academic equipment, is leading rapidly to the formulation of a definite effort to secure the added resources necessary to place Cornell in a position of safety and strength. The work of the Plan Commission has indicated additions and improvements in buildings which are now imperative. Acting under authority of the Board of Trustees, a systematic inquiry, with expert outside assistance, has been made of the conditions in the several departments of the University and an immense mass of tabulated information has been assembled and is now being studied. With this material as a basis, carefully prepared statements are being made ready and it is expected that during the coming year an organized campaign for increased endowment will be under way.

It is not proposed to concentrate this appeal for financial assistance upon the alumni of the University, who gave so generously in the Semi-Centennial Endowment Campaign and who are now contributing largely to the Alumni Fund through the Cornellian Council. It is hoped, however, to enlist the wide-spread co-operation of graduates of the University in facilitating the presentation of Cornell's needs and opportunity to other individuals who may be in a financial position to assist in a significant way.

It is easy to picture the outstanding needs of the University on its physical side. It is not so easy to make vivid the increasingly pressing needs with regard to other improvements. The necessity of increasing the remuneration of the faculty is recognized by the Board and remains a problem of first importance. There are a few important fields of knowledge which are inadequately treated at Cornell and for which provision must be made by new chairs to be created. These additions to the faculty, however, should for the most part be made secondary to the improvement of the salary schedule.

In this connection I wish to call the attention of the Board to the dangerous position into which the University is drifting by reason of the absence of a definite and adequate retiring pension plan for those members of the teaching staff who do not come under the older provisions of the Carnegie Foundation and the number of whom is increasing rapidly. The lapse of each year without definite provision for this group augments the problem which we are facing and it is urged that a definite study of this particular problem be made without delay.

I would also call the attention of the Board to the need of added provision in the field of Fine Arts. Active study is being given to this problem by representatives of the faculty and it is hoped that some definite recommendations may be forthcoming. An encouraging item is the plan to resume loan exhibitions in the graphic and plastic arts under the auspices of the College of Architecture and in a room made temporarily available in Morse Hall.

I wish to record once more the great obligation under which the University stands to the interest and loyalty of its graduates and particularly as expressed through the Cornellian Council. I also welcome the opportunity of expressing my deep and constant appreciation of the unfailing cooperation which has been given to the Administration by the Trustees, Faculty, students and alumni. The problems of Cornell are many and baffling, but the opportunity of working for their solution in an atmosphere of united loyalty and enthusiasm affords the deepest satisfaction.

Respectfully submitted,

LIVINGSTON FARRAND,

President.

SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL OPERATIONS

To the Board of Trustees:

I have the honor to submit herewith the financial statement of Cornell University covering the fiscal year July 1, 1925, to June 30, 1926, inclusive.

The cost of conducting the endowed colleges at Ithaca during the year exceeded the available income by \$25,122.02, thereby increasing the accumulated deficit to \$422,327.63. The Trustees appropriated to apply on this deficit \$41,000 from profits received upon securities sold during the year, thus reducing the debit balance of the income account to \$381,327.63. Of this deficit accumulated during the past few years, something over \$120,000. resulted from the purchase of land bordering on the campus and desired by the University to protect or supplement the existing campus; \$78,000 was for the equipment of new buildings; and the balance from the ordinary running expenses of the University.

In the Medical College in New York City the net deficit in current income was \$93,933.76 which, added to the accumulated deficit of \$134,748.38 of July 1, 1925, resulted in a debit balance at the close of the year of \$228,682.69. This deficit results largely from the failure of income from the International Traction Company securities given by Colonel Payne for the endowment of the college and is, by action of the Trustees, treated as an advance from the Medical College endowment funds.

The expenses of the State colleges at the university in excess of certain income available from University and Federal funds are met from appropriations made by the State of New York. The total disbursements of the State Veterinary College were \$692,034.34; of the State Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics \$2,407,734.10; and of the State Experiment Station at Geneva \$304,718.89.

The cost of conducting the entire university in all of its branches aggregated \$6,631,127.56, of which sum \$228,488.34 was for new construction.

Gifts received during the year amounted to \$1,090,729.77. Of this amount \$290,100.98 was from the alumni of the university through the Cornellian Council; \$107,602 was unrestricted and used to meet current expenses. Over \$165,000 was from payments on account of principal of Semi-Centennial endowment subscriptions, and nearly \$40,000 was received from interest payments on unpaid balances of such subscriptions.

Two large additions to the permanent endowment of the university were received, both from donors who desire to remain anonymous. One was for \$250,000 to establish a non-resident lectureship in the Department of Chemistry, and the other, \$100,000 to be added to the general endowment.

The important event in the life of the university during the year was the opening and successful operation under the immediate guidance of Mr. Foster Coffin of Willard Straight Hall as a social center. The building was erected and furnished in an unusually happy and complete manner by Mrs. Dorothy Whitney Elmhirst in carrying out the wish of her former husband, Willard Straight, a graduate of the university in the class of 1901, that she do something for Cornell to make it "a more human place." The building is estimated to have cost in the neighborhood of \$1,200,000, and the equipment not less than \$200,000.

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES D. BOSTWICK, *Comptroller*.

NOTE: The complete report of the Comptroller and the Treasurer, bearing the certificate of audit of Messrs. Haskins & Sells, certified public accountants, 37 West Thirty-Ninth Street, New York City, together with the reports of the Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds, the Manager of Purchases, and the Manager of Residential Halls, will be forwarded to the members of the Faculty and Alumni upon receipt of specific request addressed to the Secretary of Cornell University, Ithaca, New York.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX I

REPORT OF THE DEAN OF THE UNIVERSITY FACULTY

To the President of the University:

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the University Faculty for the year 1925-26.

CHANGES IN THE FACULTY'S MEMBERSHIP

During the past year the Faculty suffered the loss by death of two of its members, well and widely known. Professor William Alonzo Stocking, Jr., died on February 3, 1926, after twenty-two years of continuous service as Instructor, Assistant Professor, and Professor. In the Department of Dairy Industry he rendered valuable service to the University, both in teaching and in research, and because of his gentle manners, his dignified and scholarly life, was held in great esteem by his colleagues. Professor Sutherland Simpson came to Cornell University in 1908 from the University of Edinburgh, where from 1884 he had been a student and teacher in the field of physiology for a quarter of a century. On coming here, he made at once a deep impression by his vigorous personality, his immense industry, and his complete and unworldly devotion to his scientific aims. By such men the advancement of learning is guaranteed, and through the disciplined minds of their students sound instruction is perpetuated.

There was a slight increase in the membership of the University Faculty, as indicated by the following figures:

	1925-26	1924-25
Resident in Ithaca.....	350	331
Resident in New York City.....	73	69
Resident in Geneva.....	9	9
Resident in Long Island (Research Professor).....	1	1
Total.....	433	410

The number of Professors Emeriti remained constant at twenty-three.

On October 14, 1925, the Faculty voted to fix the regular October session as the date for the election of a committee to nominate candidates for Faculty Representative in the Board of Trustees, thus setting the date forward by one month. The action was taken to provide adequate time for conducting the ballot and for announcing the results at the December meeting, the statute providing that the Representative shall assume office on January 1.

WAR ALUMNI

Certificates entitling them to all of the privileges of alumni were issued to two students who served in the World War but were unable to return to the University for the completion of their academic work: George Washington Baekeland, ex-'20, and George Birkbeck Post, ex-'20, both of whom were commissioned in the aviation service and honorably discharged as First Lieutenants.

THE FACULTY'S COMMITTEES

The work of the University Faculty is to a large extent transacted through its standing committees, of which there are now fourteen, dealing with the following subjects: University Policy, Messenger and Schiff Lectureship Foundations, Student Affairs (discipline, fraternities, athletics and eligibility rules, student publications, and social regulations), Entrance Credentials and Relations to Secondary Schools (entrance by certificate), Undergraduate Scholarships, University Calendar, Examining Board (entrance by examination), Drill and

Physical Education, Health (required medical examinations and general provisions for safeguarding and promoting student health), Hygiene and Preventive Medicine (courses of instruction required of all freshmen and sophomores), University Prizes, Music (University concerts), Late Registration (administration of penalties), University Preachers and Chapel Services. The problems of these committees are general or University problems, and as they concern the students in all or several of the colleges, they are handled by the general Faculty and not by the college faculties. In the main the committees' work is a matter of routine, concerned with the interpretation of the Faculty's legislation and its application to particular cases. In the following paragraphs I shall call to your attention such aspects of this work as may be of interest to your administration and to the University in general.

COMMITTEE ON STUDENT AFFAIRS

All of the discipline of the University, excepting penalties for fraud in examination now administered by the Student Honor Committee, is vested by the Board of Trustees and the University Faculty in the Committee on Student Affairs. During the year ninety-one cases of discipline were acted upon by the Committee, and twenty-nine students were removed from the University. Report was received from the Student Honor Committee that it had taken action in twenty-one cases involving fraud in examinations.

(a) *Drinking.* Of the twenty-nine students removed by the Committee on Student Affairs, one was charged with intoxication. While more or less drinking continues in fraternity houses and prior to or during social affairs, the most trustworthy evidence indicates that the use of intoxicating liquors has appreciably decreased, and disorders traceable to this cause are almost negligible.

(b) *The Freshman Rush.* In my last report I referred somewhat optimistically to the prospective abolition of abuses following the freshman cap-burning exercises. Although unusual precautions were taken to prevent the recurrence of this disorder, the Committee was obliged to remove from the University four freshmen for participating in a rush on one of the theatres.

(c) *Women's Self-government Association.* The Women's Self-government Association has been a very valuable auxiliary of the Committee on Student Affairs in the matter of enforcement of dormitory rules. Its decisions regarding discipline come to the Committee in the form of recommendations for confirmation. In no instance during the past year has the Committee reversed or modified the recommendations of the Association. As the Association had evidently approved itself to the students and to the Committee on Student Affairs, the Committee ratified the Association's continuance under its present constitution until 1929. The statute provides that the continuance of the Association shall be subject to the endorsement of the Committee on Student Affairs every three years.

(d) *Required Medical Examination.* Under the present regulations, each undergraduate in the University is required to take once a year a physical examination under the direction of the Medical Adviser. It has always been a matter of considerable difficulty to secure observance of this rule, which is of very great value to the individual students and an important safeguard of the general health of the University. For the first time in the history of Faculty discipline, failure to observe the regulation was followed by the removal of the delinquent student from the University. The Faculty has also taken more rigorous measures for the enforcement of its requirements in the matter of reporting cases of contagious diseases for observation. Students now delinquent in reporting for such observation are summarily quarantined in the Infirmary.

(e) *Absences of Athletic Teams.* The amount of absence from the University due to the travel of athletic teams is not as great as is frequently supposed. Under the Faculty's regulations, the time during which any individual, as a member of a varsity team, may absent himself from the University, is limited to seven days a semester; and to two days if the student is a member of a freshman team. The maximum of seven days includes also any leave of absence that may be requested on account of any organization other than an athletic team. In actual

practice the average leave of absence per individual for a semester does not exceed two and one-half days. In the table below, the greatest total leave of absence is for Varsity Basketball, namely five days. This leave, however, extends over two semesters, the Basketball schedule falling in both terms. All leaves of absence for athletic purposes and all athletic schedules are ratified by the Committee on Student Affairs. During the past year leaves of absence for the several teams were as follows:

Varsity Football.....	2½ days leave
Freshman Football.....	1½ " "
Varsity Baseball.....	4 " "
Freshman Soccer.....	1 " "
Lacrosse.....	1½ " "
Varsity Basketball.....	5 " "
Varsity Wrestling.....	4 " "
Hockey.....	1 " "
Varsity Indoor Track.....	1 " "
Fencing.....	3½ " "

UNIVERSITY UNDERGRADUATE SCHOLARSHIPS

For the September, 1925, competitive examinations for University undergraduate scholarships there were 103 applications. Of this number, sixteen failed to take all or some of the examinations. Twenty scholarships were awarded to freshmen in October, and at the end of the year the Committee had the unusual pleasure of not having to vacate any of the freshman scholarships for unsatisfactory work. The history of these scholarships has demonstrated the value of such stipends for the financial relief of needy and gifted students and for the promotion of a higher type of scholastic accomplishment. During the year the University funds for this purpose were increased through the generous gift of Mrs. Louis Alexander Dreyfus of \$25,000 for the establishment of two scholarships in memory of her husband.

For more than a quarter of a century English has been the only subject required of all competitors, the other two subjects being elected by the students under certain restrictions. For the competitive examinations in September, 1926, and subsequent examinations, the Faculty requires that all competitors take examinations in English and Elementary Mathematics. The examination in Advanced Mathematics, which was ordinarily elected by students who were entering the College of Engineering, is now abandoned. By this action a more uniform basis is provided for the evaluation of the work of the entire group of competitors. The range and quality of subject matter is also improved. Greek has unfortunately almost entirely disappeared from the subjects offered by competitors, but the Committee is reluctant to strike from the list a subject which through so many generations has been one of the best instruments of linguistic education in our preparatory schools. The percentages of election of subjects in the 1925 examinations were as follows:

English (required of all candidates).....	100.
Greek.....	1.14
Latin.....	85.5
French.....	43.6
German.....	12.64
Spanish.....	7.04
Elementary Mathematics.....	45.96
Advanced Mathematics.....	22.98

DRILL AND PHYSICAL EDUCATION

As the subjects of Drill and Physical Education are required of all sophomores and freshmen in the University, a group numbering between two and three thousand students, the difficulties of enforcing the completion of the requirements by the end of the sophomore year are very great. These difficulties are fundamentally of two sorts: negligence and conflicts with scholastic work in the colleges.

For many years it has been found almost impossible to prevent a large number of students from carrying over these obligations into the senior year, sometimes with the result that they are unable to graduate with their class after having fulfilled the requirements of their college curriculum. In such cases the practice has ordinarily been to withhold the degree for one or more terms, and although this method has had the effect of reducing the number of delinquents, it has not proved completely efficacious and is an undesirable kind of penalty. The Faculty now proposes to remove from the University prior to graduation such students as fail in these subjects through neglect.

On May 12 the Faculty received from 1,796 students a petition to abolish compulsory drill. Pending further inquiry into the general subject of the value of military science and tactics in the University's educational system, and the possible or desirable modifications of the University's present practice, action on the petition was indefinitely postponed. Perhaps the chief difficulty in this connection is to provide proper facilities for Physical Education in the event that students are permitted to exercise an option between Drill and Gymnasium.

Owing to inadequate facilities, the Faculty regretfully abandoned for the present and until improved accommodations can be provided, the valuable requirement of swimming, which for many years has been included in the physical education of women students.

Again I take the opportunity of calling to your attention the urgent need of replacing the now obsolete gymnasium. So far as the University's building program is concerned, I am unable to point to any building or equipment where the need is so pressing.

RESIDENCE PRIOR TO RECEIPT OF DEGREE

In order to maintain uniformity in the requirement of residence immediately prior to the receipt of a degree, the Faculty voted on December 9 that the several colleges require "that the last year of residence before receiving a degree from Cornell University shall be taken in this University."

DIVISION OF EDUCATION

On December 7 the Faculty authorized the establishment of a Division of Education, in which the Department of Education in the College of Arts and Sciences and the Department of Rural Education in the College of Agriculture shall be affiliated under the auspices of the University Faculty. The purpose of this affiliation is to coordinate more effectively the work of the two departments, as for example in the certification of teachers, and "to facilitate the development of a more adequate program of professional training for prospective teachers and administrators." The Faculty of the Division shall determine which of the courses now offered in the two departments shall be included in the Division, and is empowered to offer courses which are not given in either of the college departments.

W. A. HAMMOND,
Dean of the University Faculty.

APPENDIX II

REPORT OF THE DEAN OF THE GRADUATE SCHOOL

To the President of the University:

SIR: I have the honor to present the report of the Graduate School for the year 1925-26.

The enrollment during the past academic year has been 659, an increase of slightly more than 13 per cent over that of 1924-25 which, in turn, was somewhat more than 9 per cent greater than the average enrollment for the three years 1921-24 when it was approximately stationary.

Enrollment in the Graduate School during the summer of 1925 was 17.5 per cent greater than in 1924. The increase of 1924 over 1923 was 20 per cent; of 1923 over 1922, 14.5 per cent; and of 1922 over 1921, 21 per cent. It is evident that enrollment of graduate students during the summer has increased much more rapidly than has enrollment during the academic year; the number of summer students in 1925 was almost 96 per cent greater than in 1921, while the number for the academic year 1925-26 was only 24 per cent greater than that for 1921-22.

PROBLEMS ARISING FROM INCREASED ENROLLMENT

In 1910 the General Committee made a report to the Faculty, in which were discussed numerous problems with which the newly organized Graduate School was faced. In this report it was noted that, although enrollment of graduate students had shown an actual but irregular increase in numbers from 1891 to 1909, the percentage of graduate students in the total enrollment of the University had decreased slowly but steadily through the academic years from 1893-94 when it was 13.2 to 1908-09 when it was only 7.2. Obviously during that period the undergraduate colleges were growing in number of students more rapidly than the Graduate School was. The Committee at that time foresaw the difficulty that the situation presented. Rapid increase in undergraduate enrollment without a corresponding increase in staff could not fail to result in increasing the burden carried by members of the staff to a point that must make—indeed had already made—it impossible for them to devote as much time to graduate students and to research as is necessary in an institution making pretension to being a real university. Moreover, as the Committee noted, the expense of caring for the rapidly increasing numbers of undergraduates was making it more and more difficult to provide from the limited resources of the University the expensive material equipment essential in many lines of advanced work.

From the time of this report, 1910, to the close of the war, the percentage of graduate students in the total enrollment of the University continued to fall, offset by intermittent gains, until for the academic year 1918-19 it was only 6.2. Since that year there has been, not only an actual increase in graduate students of over 130 per cent—from 286 to 659—but the percentage of graduate students in the total enrollment of the University has increased steadily. These percentages for the eight academic years from 1918-19 to 1925-26 are: 6.2, 7.1, 7.8, 9.4, 9.8, 9.7, 10.2, 11.3. Since the close of the war enrollment in the Graduate School has evidently increased more rapidly than has enrollment in the undergraduate colleges. This is doubtless due in part, though by no means wholly, to the fact that the numbers of students admitted to certain of the undergraduate colleges has been limited while no such restriction has been imposed in the Graduate School.

The report of the General Committee in 1910, though noting that no great weight should be assigned to mere numbers of students in estimating the success of graduate work, forcefully presented the situation of that day in these words:

"Numerical weakness in graduate work is significant only because it raises the presumption that a university is also weak in the features which attract advanced students, namely, facilities for investigation, and activity on the part of its faculty in research and progressive scholarship. A university can get along without graduate students; but, if it lacks the qualities which attract such students, it is no longer in any true sense a university."

It is of interest to note that, of the graduate students enrolled during the academic year of 1925-26, a little over 14 per cent are residents of 17 foreign countries. The statistics for 1924-25 exhibit substantially the same distribution. Of the non-foreign graduate students, nearly 58 per cent came from three insular possessions and 43 states other than New York. This again is not far different from the distribution for 1924-25. Slightly over 36 per cent of all our graduate students are residents of New York State. This rather wide geographical distribution of students, together with a relatively large number from our own state, I regard as highly desirable for such an institution as Cornell University for which support comes in part from the State and in part from private endowments.

Graduate students enrolled during the past academic year were drawn from 211 colleges and universities. Whether or not it is wise for so many of our graduate students—37 per cent of them did their undergraduate work here—to continue their studies in the same institution and often under the guidance of the same professors, thus losing in some degree the broadening influence of new surroundings, new associations, and new view points, it can no longer be maintained, as was indicated by the report of the General Committee in 1910, that the University lacks the qualities which attract advanced students. They are now coming from many institutions and from many countries.

In this connection it is gratifying to note that a considerable number of our graduate students come here while on leave from positions of responsibility in other institutions. These more mature and experienced men are in general a highly desirable addition to our graduate student body. Not a few of them come at considerable financial sacrifice and it is often difficult for them to meet the relatively rigid residence requirements established by the Graduate Faculty. In order to meet this situation and that we may the better be of service to other institutions without at all lowering our standards, the Graduate Faculty has made it possible for a mature student who has had considerable experience since graduation to register for work during the summer under personal direction of a member of his special committee even though he has not previously completed one full year of work in regular terms, a requirement still adhered to, and rightly so I think, for less mature students. The Faculty has also provided, in case of mature and experienced students, for waiving its rule against granting more than two terms of residence credit in any twelve-months period.

Although, obviously, the University now has facilities in staff and in material equipment which attract graduate students from many parts of the world, not a few of them mature men holding responsible positions in other institutions, it is still faced with many of the problems with which it was confronted at the time of the organization of the Graduate School. In some fields additional material equipment is still needed. In some lines of work the staff needs strengthening by the addition of men who, by training and inclination, are prepared to conduct investigations of a high order and to guide the work of graduate students. In other fields we now have able men who are attracting graduate students in considerable numbers but who are too heavily burdened with undergraduate teaching to make it possible for them to devote to research and to graduate students the time necessary for the best results. Such men should be relieved at once of some of their undergraduate courses. But this relief can be furnished only by making other provision for the undergraduate work. Here also additions must be made to the staff to take care of the undergraduate courses relinquished by men who should devote their time more largely to graduate work and to research.

This plan for some differentiation of function does not, and in my opinion should not, involve the establishment of a special research and Graduate School staff separated wholly from the undergraduate colleges. The intermingling of the two types of work, provided a proper balance can be maintained, has obvious advantages for both.

In my report of last year, I called attention to the rapid increase in number of students enrolled during the summer and pointed out that, if such increase is to be encouraged, more nearly adequate provision for summer instruction should be made at once. During the past year the Faculty of the Graduate School has expressed the opinion that summer work should be encouraged and has recommended to the Administrative Board of the Summer Session that more advanced courses be offered during the summer. These recommendations have been approved by that Board and a beginning has been made in the direction suggested.

Further strengthening of graduate work in summer will doubtless be effected as rapidly as the necessary funds can be obtained. In this connection I must emphasize the fact that no great permanent improvement in summer courses for graduate students can be expected so long as the Summer Session must be self-supporting. Advanced courses are often relatively expensive and can be expected in general to attract only relatively small numbers of students. It is to be hoped

that in the not distant future, summer work may be put on the same fiscal basis as the work of the regular semesters.

In many fields, notably so in agriculture and in biology, summer is the best time of all the year for graduate study. Adding to our facilities for summer work is, therefore, of great importance to the Graduate School. Moreover, although it is not within my province to speak for the Summer Session, I am firmly of the opinion that the increasing interest in summer work on the part of graduate students can not fail to be of advantage to the Summer Session as well as to the Graduate School.

THE MASTER'S DEGREE

The General Committee of the Graduate School has had under consideration for more than a year certain problems connected with our requirements for the Master's degree. An increasing number of teachers in secondary schools, in order to perfect themselves in the branches that they teach and—by no means incidentally—to improve their chances for promotion, are finding it desirable to take certain advanced courses in one or other of our summer schools. These students ordinarily enroll as candidates for the Master's degree. They are in general interested primarily not so much in independent study and research in two related fields as they are in taking formal courses in whatever range of subjects they are required to teach. This situation makes it necessary that the Faculty face the question of whether or not it will recognize two distinctly different types of work for the Master's degree.

It cannot be claimed, I am aware, that there is at present throughout the Graduate School any rigid uniformity in requirements for the Master's degree. The Graduate Faculty some years ago made it possible for candidates for the Master's degree to present either a thesis embodying the results of original research or an essay demonstrating ability to discuss understandingly and in acceptable form some subject in their major field. Individual members of the Faculty have gone further than this with the result that some special committees permit students to do most of their work in formal courses while others require candidates for the Master's degree to undertake the same type of work ordinarily required for the Doctor's degree. Still other committees vary the requirements to suit the apparent needs of particular candidates.

It would seem, therefore, that the rather liberal plan of administration in effect here might make it possible for any candidate for the Master's degree to arrange his studies to suit his special needs. Perhaps the chief difficulty comes from the impossibility of giving a prospective student, before he has decided what institution he will attend and until he has registered here and selected his committee, exact information as to just what requirements he will have to meet. He notes that the announcements of certain other strong graduate schools indicate what courses may be counted for graduate credit and how many hours of work are required for the Master's degree. The only reply to his inquiries that can be made from any central office here is that he must spend not less than one year in residence devoted to study of a field comprising one major and one minor subject, that he must present a satisfactory thesis or essay, and that he must pass a final examination. Other than this he can be told only that the Graduate School does not evaluate graduate study in terms of hours and courses, and that the special committee which he will be permitted to select will set such requirements, not in conflict with the legislation of the Faculty, as it may deem appropriate.

Ordinarily, when once a graduate student has accustomed himself to our procedure, he enjoys the freedom which our policy makes possible, and no one, I assume, would desire to change that policy as it applies to candidates for the Doctor's degree. But prospective candidates for the Master's degree, particularly secondary-school teachers, who desire to fit themselves for advancement in their profession, often find our requirements so indefinite that they decide in favor of other institutions. It may be unwise, until our facilities for graduate work can be further improved, to encourage greater numbers of such students to study here. My own opinion, on the contrary, is that Cornell is failing to render the full service to secondary education, which its present facilities warrant.

It is no answer to the questions here raised to say that secondary-school teachers might enroll as special students in one or other of our undergraduate colleges and take such courses of instruction as are there available. The Master's degree for secondary school teachers is becoming an increasingly important desideratum with school boards. The Faculty should face this whole problem squarely and determine whether it may not be desirable to modify in some respects its requirements for the Master's degree.

FELLOWSHIPS AND INSTRUCTORSHIPS

The Faculty of the Graduate School has urged repeatedly in the past that the stipends of graduate fellowships and scholarships be materially increased. Recently the General Committee has expressed the opinion that one of the most urgent needs of the Graduate School is the immediate doubling of these stipends. The much larger stipends attached to fellowships and scholarships at other large universities makes it impossible for us to compete on even terms for fellows and scholars of the highest attainments or the greatest promise. Not infrequently inquirers fail to make application when informed of the stipends offered here to fellows and scholars. Often also applicants resign after election here to accept fellowships elsewhere. Moreover, not a few of the more promising graduate students prefer our instructorships because of the larger stipends which they afford, notwithstanding the fact that the time which instructors must devote to teaching is often a serious handicap to their graduate work, while no services are required of fellows.

The financial need of applicants is not ordinarily considered in awarding graduate fellowships or scholarships. The theory on which such appointments are made is that the work of the Graduate School will be strengthened and the tone of the whole graduate-student body raised by encouraging students of exceptional promise and seriousness of purpose to undertake their advanced study here. Some, though admittedly all too meager, study of the situation inclines me to question whether our fellowships and scholarships are in fact now in all cases accomplishing the purpose which they are presumed to serve. So long as our fellowships fail to attract the strongest students, they can hardly be justified on the theory on which they are supposed to be administered. And, in so far, if at all, as they entice into graduate work students of only mediocre ability, they may well prove harmful not only to our Graduate School but to higher education in general. If we are to maintain our fellowships and to accomplish through them what is expected of them, we must be able to offer stipends which will attract the best students and enable us to compete on even terms with other prominent universities.

Another problem with which the Graduate School is confronted is the number of graduate students who hold part-time teaching assistantships and instructorships. Of the 659 students enrolled during the past year, 213 held such positions. From the standpoint of the undergraduate colleges, this problem has been discussed for some years, but, from the standpoint of the Graduate School, it has not received the attention which it merits.

I am becoming more than ever convinced that instructorships which demand one-half or more of the time of graduate students are often a serious handicap to graduate work, a handicap which is not wholly removed by the longer period of residence required of such students. It is true of course that the experience gained by graduate students in serving an apprenticeship as instructors is of real value to them as professional preparation. But the thorough grounding in the elementary phases of a subject necessarily acquired by instructing beginning students or as a preparation for such work is not to be regarded as the equivalent of or in any large measure to take the place of the intensive study of a whole field expected of a candidate for the Doctor's degree.

From the standpoint of graduate work, and I should suppose from that of undergraduate teaching as well, a more nearly ideal policy would be to limit graduate students, as a rule, to minor assistantships requiring relatively little time, and to employ as instructors in undergraduate colleges, in the main, only men who have

completed their graduate studies. This plan would undoubtedly require the expenditure of much more money for instructors' salaries than does the present arrangement. But, although I have no license to speak for the colleges, I should regard this added expense as well worth while.

The proposed plan could, I am confident, be worked out to the advantage of the young doctors who had most clearly demonstrated their worth, for such, I assume, would be the ones to whom instructorships would be offered. Newly created doctors usually find it essential, as a matter of financial necessity, to obtain a position at the earliest possible moment. They are, therefore, not infrequently driven to accept the first offer that comes to them and soon find themselves under new and often none too favorable conditions, burdened with elementary teaching, and under the compulsion of "making good." The result is that, in far too many instances, they are unable to continue the researches in which they had made so promising a start. By the time they can so arrange their work that they can again turn a part of their efforts toward productive scholarship—a time that never comes to some—they are apt to be out of touch with the spirit of investigation. The loss is not to them alone but to society as a whole.

The proposed plan could be so worked out, if the necessary funds were available, that these most promising of the young doctors, while serving an apprenticeship at college teaching and awaiting an opportunity to obtain a permanent position under favorable conditions, could continue to devote a part of their time to research. Under accustomed surroundings and the influence of men with whom they had done their graduate work, they would be less likely to lose touch with the progressive scholarship of their fields.

When the colleges are able to increase the salaries of instructors sufficiently to make it possible to fill many of the positions with men who have already obtained the Doctor's degree, it will be necessary to increase the number of fellowships open to graduate students. Whatever the cause may be, it is a fact that many graduate students find it impossible to complete the work for their degrees without financial aid. Most of them are presumed to be self-supporting by the time they are ready to begin graduate work. If it were merely a matter of the training of individuals, financial aid would be of no greater importance in case of graduate students than for undergraduates. But college and university teachers and investigators are recruited largely from the ranks of graduate students. Indeed, a large percentage of graduate students enter these fields of work. It is, therefore, of prime importance for the advancement and diffusion of knowledge that graduates of exceptional ability be encouraged to continue their studies in graduate schools and that it be made possible, through financial aid, for them to do so. It is my opinion that in no other way can the University be of greater service than by assisting the most promising students to obtain the training requisite to careers in research and productive scholarship. With this end in view, Cornell University should at the earliest possible time be provided with funds, first, for a material increase in the stipends afforded by existing fellowships and, second, for a considerable increase in the number of fellowships.

R. A. EMERSON,

Dean of the Graduate School.

STATISTICS OF ATTENDANCE OF GRADUATE STUDENTS

	1925-26	1924-25	1923-24	1922-23	1921-22
Number of students registered during the academic year	659	583	529	540	534
Number of students registered during the summer, as below	429	365	304	265	219
Summer Sessions	279	261	211	135	88
Third Term	0	0	0	84	76
Personal Direction	150	104	93	46	55

PRESIDENT'S REPORT

CLASSIFICATION OF GRADUATE STUDENTS

Graduate students receiving degrees, classified
according to the degree received:

	1925-26	1924-25	1923-24	1922-23	1921-22
Doctors of Philosophy.....	71	60	81	50	47
Masters degrees, as below.....	141	141	112	114	114
Masters of Arts.....	55	50	44	42	36
Masters of Science.....	60	54	38	36	32
Masters of Science in Agriculture	6	13	13	12	14
Masters in Landscape Archi- tecture.....	0	1	3	1	3
Masters in Forestry.....	3	2	2	1	6
Masters in Architecture.....	1	1	1	0	3
Masters of Chemistry.....	1	0	0	0	0
Masters of Civil Engineering...	5	9	5	16	14
Masters of Mechanical Engi- neering.....	7	7	5	2	1
Masters of Electrical Engineer- ing.....	3	4	1	4	5
Total.....	212	201	193	164	161

Graduate students classified according to the degree for which they are candidates:

	<i>Academic Year Summer</i>	
Doctors of Philosophy.....	307	117
Masters degrees, as below.....	296	254
Masters of Arts.....	107	148
Masters of Chemistry.....	4	1
Masters of Science.....	118	89
Masters of Science in Agriculture.....	14	13
Masters in Forestry.....	6	2
Masters in Landscape Architecture.....	1	—
Masters of Architecture.....	6	—
Masters of Civil Engineering.....	14	—
Masters of Mechanical Engineering.....	12	1
Masters of Electrical Engineering.....	14	—
Non-candidates:		
Honorary Fellows.....	3	—
Resident Doctors.....	11	—
Others.....	42	58
Total.....	659	429

Graduate students classified according to the group
in which the major subject falls:

	1925-26	1924-25	1923-24	1922-23	1921-22
Group A, Languages and Literatures	69	75	64	68	60
Group B, History, Philosophy, Edu- cation and Political Science.....	179	138	131	95	102
Group C, Physical Science.....	151	129	132	129	113
Group E, Engineering, Architecture	61	52	49	61	85
Group F, Science Departments, New York City.....	2	3	6	7	0
Group D, Biological Sciences.....	145	118	145	178	171
Group G, Agricultural Sciences.....	52	63			

INSTITUTIONS FROM WHICH STUDENTS ENTERED THE GRADUATE SCHOOL

Adelphi College.....	2	Government College of Agriculture (China).....	1
Alabama Polytechnic Institute... 1		Grinnell College.....	1
Alabama, University of.....	1	Grove City College.....	1
Albion College.....	1	Hamilton College.....	1
Alfred University.....	2	Hampton Institute.....	1
Allegheny College.....	4	Harvard University.....	2
Amherst College.....	1	Heidelberg University.....	1
Arkansas, University of.....	1	Hendrix College.....	1
Barnard College.....	1	Hiram College.....	3
Beloit College.....	1	Hobart College.....	2
Berlin, University of.....	1	Hokkaido Imperial University....	1
Boston University.....	2	Hope College.....	1
Bowdoin College.....	7	Hunter College.....	1
Breslau University.....	1	Illinois, University of.....	11
Brigham Young University.....	1	Indiana University.....	7
British Columbia, University of... 3		Iowa State College.....	4
Brno University.....	1	Iowa, State University of.....	2
Brown University.....	1	James Milliken College.....	1
Bryn Mawr College.....	1	Japanese Agricultural College....	1
Bucknell University.....	1	Kansas State Agricultural College. 3	
Butler University.....	1	Kansas, University of.....	7
California, University of.....	6	Kentucky, University of.....	5
Carleton College.....	1	Kiangsu University.....	1
Central Missouri State Teachers College.....	1	Kyoto Imperial University.....	1
Chicago, University of.....	4	Lafayette College.....	1
Cincinnati, University of.....	1	Lake Forest University.....	1
Clark University.....	2	Laval University.....	2
Clemson Agricultural College.....	3	Lebanon Valley College.....	1
Coe College.....	1	Leland Stanford University.....	1
Colby College.....	1	Letran College.....	1
Colgate University.....	6	Lowell Textile School.....	1
College of the City of New York... 2		McGill University.....	2
Colorado College.....	4	McMaster University.....	1
Colorado, University of.....	2	Madras University.....	1
Columbia University.....	6	Maine, University of.....	1
Connecticut State Agricultural College.....	3	Maryland, University of.....	2
Cornell College.....	1	Massachusetts Agricultural College	1
Cornell University.....	245	Massachusetts Institute of Technology.....	4
Dartmouth College.....	1	Melbourne, University of.....	1
Delaware, University of.....	1	Meredith College.....	1
Denison University.....	1	Miami University.....	1
Denver, University of.....	1	Michigan Agricultural College....	5
De Pauw University.....	4	Michigan, University of.....	3
Dickinson College.....	2	Minnesota, University of.....	1
Dijon University.....	1	Mississippi A. & M. College.....	3
Drake University.....	2	Mississippi, University of.....	1
Elmira College.....	7	Missouri, University of.....	14
Emory and Henry College.....	1	Montana, State University of....	1
Federal College of Agriculture, Switzerland.....	1	Montreal, University of.....	1
Florida State College for Women.. 1		Mt. Holyoke College.....	1
Florida, University of.....	2	Mt. Union College.....	1
Furman University.....	1	Munich University.....	2
George Washington University.... 4		Nanking, University of.....	3
Georgia, University of.....	1	Nanyang College.....	5
Goucher College.....	3	Naperville University.....	1
		Nebraska, University of.....	3

Nebraska Wesleyan University.....	1	Smith College.....	1
Newcomb College.....	1	Soochow University.....	1
New Hampshire, University of.....	2	South Carolina, University of.....	1
New Mexico A. & M. Arts College.....	1	South Dakota State College of A. & M. Arts.....	1
New York State Teachers College.....	3	Southern California, University of.....	1
North Carolina State College of Agriculture and Engineering.....	1	Southwestern Missouri State Teachers College.....	1
North Carolina, University of.....	2	Southwestern University.....	1
Northwestern University.....	4	Stellenbosch University.....	1
Norwegian Agricultural College.....	2	Syracuse University.....	6
Norwich University.....	1	Tangshan University.....	2
Oberlin College.....	7	Tarkio University.....	1
Occidental College.....	1	Temple University.....	1
Ohio State University.....	7	Tennessee, University of.....	3
Ohio Wesleyan University.....	2	Texas A. & M. College.....	2
Oklahoma, University of.....	2	Texas Christian University.....	1
Ontario Agricultural College.....	1	Toronto, University of.....	5
Oregon Agricultural College.....	5	Transvaal University.....	1
Oregon, University of.....	2	Trinity College.....	2
Oxford College.....	2	Tseng Hua College.....	1
Peabody Institute.....	3	Tufts College.....	1
Pei Yang, University of.....	3	Tulane University.....	1
Pennsylvania State College.....	8	Ultuna University, Sweden.....	1
Penn. State Forestry School.....	1	United States Military Academy.....	1
Pennsylvania, University of.....	1	Utah Agricultural College.....	6
Philippines, University of the.....	3	Utah, University of.....	3
Pomona College.....	6	Valparaiso University.....	3
Porto Rico, University of.....	2	Vassar College.....	6
Prague University.....	2	Vermont, University of.....	3
Princeton University.....	3	Virginia Military Institute.....	1
Purdue University.....	2	Virginia Polytechnic Institute.....	1
Queen's University, Canada.....	1	Virginia, University of.....	3
Queen's University, China.....	1	Wabash College.....	1
Radcliffe College.....	1	Wake Forest College.....	2
Randolph-Macon College.....	1	Washburn College.....	1
Reed College.....	3	Washington State College.....	2
Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute.....	2	Wellesley College.....	4
Rhode Island State College.....	1	Wells College.....	1
Ripon College.....	1	Wesleyan University.....	1
Roanoke College.....	1	West Virginia University.....	3
Rochester, University of.....	1	West Virginia Wesleyan University.....	2
Rose Polytechnic Institute.....	1	Western Ontario, University of.....	2
Rutgers College.....	1	Wheaton College.....	2
St. Andrews University.....	1	William Smith College.....	1
St. Anne de la Pocatière University.....	1	Wilmington College.....	1
St. Johns University, China.....	1	Wilson College.....	1
St. Lawrence University.....	1	Wisconsin, University of.....	9
St. Mary's College.....	2	Wittenberg College.....	1
Saskatchewan, University of.....	2	Wooster College.....	1
Shaw University.....	1	Yale University.....	1
Simmons College.....	1		

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF GRADUATE STUDENTS

Alabama.....	4	Georgia.....	2
Arkansas.....	2	Hawaii.....	2
California.....	16	Idaho.....	7
Colorado.....	6	Illinois.....	12
Connecticut.....	6	Indiana.....	15
District of Columbia.....	6	Iowa.....	5
Florida.....	2	Kansas.....	7

Kentucky.....	5	Utah.....	7
Louisiana.....	2	Vermont.....	6
Maine.....	6	Virginia.....	9
Maryland.....	8	Washington.....	3
Massachusetts.....	17	West Virginia.....	7
Michigan.....	12	Wisconsin.....	2
Minnesota.....	3		
Mississippi.....	3	Australia.....	2
Missouri.....	9	Bermuda.....	1
Nebraska.....	5	Canada.....	20
Nevada.....	1	China.....	41
New Hampshire.....	5	Czecho-Slovakia.....	2
New Jersey.....	13	England.....	2
New York.....	240	Germany.....	5
North Carolina.....	9	India.....	3
Ohio.....	30	Japan.....	6
Oklahoma.....	3	Jugo-Slavia.....	1
Oregon.....	4	Norway.....	1
Pennsylvania.....	35	Russia.....	2
Philippines.....	7	Scotland.....	1
Porto Rico.....	4	South Africa.....	2
Rhode Island.....	3	Sweden.....	2
South Carolina.....	4	Switzerland.....	1
South Dakota.....	1	West Africa.....	1
Tennessee.....	7		
Texas.....	4	Total.....	659

APPENDIX III

REPORT OF THE DEAN OF THE COLLEGE OF
ARTS AND SCIENCES

To the President of the University:

SIR: I have the honor to submit to you the following report of the College of Arts and Sciences for the academic year 1925-26.

ADMISSION AND REGISTRATION

The registration in the College, as compiled by the Registrar, indicates a total of 2029 students, of whom 663 were women and 1366 were men. The total figure indicates an increase of 110 students above the registration reported last year. The proportion of men to women remains fairly constant, as it has done for a number of years. Last year the percentage of women was 33.6; this year it has been 32.6. I may add that the number of students included in the above total who have been registered for the degree B.Chem. was 135—127 men and 8 women.

The Committee on Admission, which has passed upon all new students admitted to the College, accepted 599 candidates for admission in September as Freshmen in the A.B. course. Of this number 454 actually qualified and were admitted. To this number were added 45 Freshmen at mid-year, making a total of 499 for the year. As candidates for the degree of B.Chem., there were admitted, without restriction, 36 Freshmen in September and 4 in February. Accordingly, the entire Freshman class for the year numbered 539 persons. Students transferring from other colleges of this institution, and from other institutions, numbered 49 in the first term and 20 in the second. There were 13 special students in the first term, to which category 7 were added in the second term. The number of students who left college for one reason or another in the course of the first term was 124, while in the second term 47 former students returned to the College.

It is worth notice that, despite the restriction on the number of students ad-

mitted to the College as Freshmen, the total registration for the year exceeds the total of last year by over 100 students. The actual registration each term has been nearly 1900 students, a number which, in the opinion of the faculty, is far too large for our present facilities of instruction. In the course of the next two or three years the congestion will in some measure be corrected as the limitation of entering students becomes effective in all classes. At present the number of students transferring from other colleges, and of former students returning after an absence, has been sufficiently large to fill the gaps in the upper classes occasioned by withdrawals.

The work of the Committee on Admission appears already to have borne substantial fruit in an improvement of quality in the students admitted to the College. Although the quality of some who gained admission was not as high as we could have wished, yet it has been a great asset to the committees of the Faculty in passing judgment upon students deficient in scholarship to know the estimate of the Committee on their promise of achievement at entrance. With the means now at our disposal we feel that a fairly trustworthy estimate is supplied by the combined results of entrance requirements—in terms of secondary-school records, and of Regents-, or Entrance-Examination marks—the rating of the Committee on Admission, and the score of achievement in the Psychological Examination which is given early in the first term.

In order that the score of the Psychological Examination may be available to the Committee on Admission for use in doubtful cases, it is proposed hereafter to hold this examination before registration in the autumn, and to require a satisfactory score in individual cases. The Committee, however, will continue to accept all candidates whose records are otherwise clearly favorable, without reference to the results of the Psychological Examination.

We are encouraged to believe that, as the total number of applicants for admission increases, the number of doubtful cases will correspondingly decrease; but there will always be a considerable number of persons able to meet our formal requirements at entrance who for various reasons fail to achieve in their college work the minimum rank of a student in good standing. In order that we may deal fairly with these cases, and encourage more satisfactory performance where that is possible, the officers of the College stand in need of the data which the Committee on Admission is collecting.

In a college of 2000 students it is quite impossible for any single officer to know and be able to advise each student on the basis of the student's record-card and a brief interview. With the added information which the student now furnishes at entrance regarding his scholastic record in the secondary school, his aims, and his interests, supplemented by statements from his school principal and others who know him, it is far easier to reach a decision whether his attendance at Cornell is proving beneficial or otherwise to him and to the College.

For instance, 454 Freshmen in residence during the first term were rated upon entrance with reference to their scholastic attainments. By this rating 104 were classed as "A," 164 as "B," and 185 as "C." These estimates of ability and promise were based upon secondary-school records and such collateral information as the Committee on Admission was able to collect. At the close of the term 111 of these students came before the Faculty for consideration on account of unsatisfactory scholarship. Twelve were of class A, 29 of class B, and 70 of class C. It may be added that of those who were dropped from the College rolls, only 2 were of class A, 6 were of class B, and 18 of class C. Taking the more inclusive figure, 111, as a basis of comparison—although it includes students whose poor records were explained by illness or other circumstances beyond their control—the percentage of those in this group who had been rated "A" was 11.5, of those rated "B," 17.6, and of those rated "C," 37.6. In other words, the percentage of poor students increases in the direction of the lower ratings. One need not expect anything like a perfect correlation between advance ratings and performance in college work. Not only are the ratings crude, but a student of the best academic antecedents sometimes makes a poor showing during his first term in college, on account of a lack of adjustment due to a variety of causes—for many of which, of course, he alone is responsible.

A comparison of the performance of these 454 Freshmen with their scores in the Psychological Examination is also instructive. Only 33 of the 111 cases considered achieved scores above the fifth decile, or half-way point. More than two-thirds of these cases fell below the median average. While the predictive value of the ratings and of the scores made in the Psychological Examination are in no true sense decisive, they have value whenever the correspondence between rating, test-score, and term-marks is close. When such a correspondence is indicated, we are better assured in our decision to drop a student from college than we are when either the rating or the score happens to be high. In the latter case we suspect that the student has not been working as he might. Each student whose academic work is unsatisfactory is interviewed, and every effort is made to understand the reasons of his failure. In this inquiry the information secured at entrance by the Committee on Admission and by the Committee in charge of the mental-ability tests is very helpful.

INFORMAL STUDY

From time to time the Faculty has taken under consideration a special provision for those students of the College who by reason of their intellectual maturity and preparation are able to make more rapid strides than others. A provision of this kind is afforded by our plan of *informal study*, which was inaugurated during the academic year 1923-24. In accordance with that plan a list of Juniors and Seniors who have achieved half of their work at a grade of B or better is published at the beginning of the first term, and those named are invited to apply for the privileges of informal study in the departments in which they have elected to fulfil their upperclass group requirements. Despite the fact that about one-third of our upperclassmen (more than 200 students) meet this requirement, only thirty-two have this year availed themselves of the privileges of the plan. This small number is not attributable entirely, or perhaps chiefly, to a lack of interest in the plan. The facts are simply these: One-third of our students concentrate in English and Public Speaking, and another third in the Social Sciences—History, Government, and, chiefly, Economics. Of the thirty-two students who registered for Informal Study at the beginning of the fall term, twelve were in the first named group, and ten in the second. The ratios are about what one should expect, but the numbers are much smaller than they would be if the plan were bringing the results for which we had hoped. Assuming, however, that there were seventy students qualified for informal study in each of these groups, the time and attention necessary to supervise such a number would be greatly in excess of the facilities these departments are prepared to offer. The problem of inducing more students to undertake informal study is therefore coupled with the problem of providing a staff in English and Public Speaking, and in Economics, Government, and History, sufficient in size, and properly qualified, to supervise their work.

In this connection it is of interest to note that at Harvard, where the plan of upperclass concentration under adequate tutorial supervision has been carried to a high degree of efficiency in the Division of History, Government, and Economics, the budget for tutors alone is reported to be over \$60,000 a year, while two professors must be relieved of teaching in the second term of the year so as to devote their time to the preparation and supervision of the comprehensive examination given at the end of the course. Before we can inaugurate a system of informal study in the departments of our College where the demand is heaviest, we shall require a substantial increase in the budgets of these departments.

It may be remarked, however, that the success of the Harvard scheme is not a sudden achievement. Over a period of several years the Division of History, Government, and Economics carried on the pioneer work of organizing the scheme before the full support necessary to its continuation had been granted. A development of this sort owes its success to the faith of those who are putting their efforts into it. It is even doubtful if any like success will ever attach to a plan drawn up in theoretical terms and adopted by the Faculty, before adequate facilities have been, or can be, supplied for making it fully effective. One of our difficulties arises from the fact that the plan of informal study was adopted before we were ready to carry it out. If the idea of informal study should gain

ground in our College, the development of the plan would be made possible by gradual increases of staff appropriate to the additional work and supervision it requires. But until the idea proves its worth to both Faculty and students in a larger measure than has thus far been demonstrated, I question whether additions to the budget in support of the plan of informal study would be justified.

At present it is doubtful if all members of the Faculty realize the meaning of the plan. In some quarters Informal Study seems to imply only another course, conducted for one or two students. But the intention is just the reverse of this, namely, to relieve our better students of some of their course-requirements, and turn them free under the general supervision of their advisers to read and experiment, largely upon their own initiative.

THE "BONUS" PLAN

Realizing the obstacles in the way of affording opportunities for a wider participation of our best students in work which they themselves initiate and carry to an end, the Committee on Educational Policy has been considering another plan which might equalize the requirements imposed upon students of unequal capacities and attainments. This new plan was reported to the Faculty on December 1, 1925, and, after discussion, referred back to the Committee for further consideration. The scheme as proposed would grant (1) a bonus credit of five hours to each student whose term-record included no grade below a C, nine hours at A, and for every hour at C an additional hour at A. It would also grant (2) a bonus credit of two hours to each student whose term record included no grade below a C and for every hour at C a corresponding hour at A.

A fairly comprehensive study of the complete records of the upper fifth of the graduating class of 1925 indicated that a bonus of five and two hours respectively might have been earned during the four years by the number of students indicated in the following table:

	Bonus of 5 hours earned by	Bonus of 2 hours earned by
	2 students	0 students
In 8 terms.....	1	0
In 7 terms.....	1	0
In 6 terms.....	3	6
In 5 terms.....	3	9
In 4 terms.....	4	12
In 3 terms.....	5	19
In 2 terms.....	9	10
In 1 term.....	1	13

The effect of this scheme would be to decrease the course-requirements or hour-credits to be earned by the abler students in securing their degrees. It would also in some cases decrease the length of time required in residential study. As safeguards the Committee proposed that the group-requirements, including the upperclass major of twenty hours, must be satisfied by credits earned; and further, that no student would be recommended for the degree who had not earned at least ninety hours in courses credited by the College of Arts and Sciences.

An inspection of the grades of the 73 students constituting the upper fifth of the graduating class of 1925 indicates that some 15 might possibly have graduated after six terms, and 25 after seven terms, of residence, had they been allowed to count "bonus" credits in accordance with the scheme outlined.

Objection was raised in the Faculty to any scheme which proposed to shorten the course of study for our best students, and thus remove them too soon from the College where the stimulus of their efforts has so important an effect upon both the Faculty and the student body at large. This objection is no doubt well-grounded, although we might anticipate that many of those who took their degrees early would not leave the University, but would spend at least an additional year in graduate study.

The problem, however, is more deeply seated. If the records of students such as we are proposing to deal with indicate real superiority of equipment, they will have gained in a shorter time, and in the pursuit of fewer courses, a greater educational maturity than is attained by the average student in a longer time after

pursuing more courses. Have we then a right to hold a superior student to requirements which in his case are superfluous, and may spoil something of his intellectual eagerness? By keeping him to the routine of 120 hours earned in the fulfilment of course-requirements, are we not apt to check his enthusiasm and discourage his effort? At present he must pass off his hours like any other student, and he is not allowed to register for more than 18 hours in any single term.

It is hard to justify a restriction to 18 hours in the case of a student who, if he has the chance, can demonstrate his ability to carry a much heavier schedule and still earn satisfactory grades in all his courses. And yet few members of the Faculty would be likely to favor a plan that permitted students to register for as many courses as they pleased to take, and to accumulate the requisite 120 hours as quickly as possible. A pressure leading to the lowering of our standards, and to intellectual indigestion on the part of the student, would be almost inevitable if complete freedom were granted in the making of schedules.

The "bonus" plan attempts to avoid "cramming," and at the same time to award a usable credit for distinguished work. It will be noticed that "bonus" credits would be granted on the basis of the full term's record, and therefore would not be subject to the criticism passed upon the schemes of surplus and partial credits determined by the record of a single course. No special talent or aptitude in a special field of work would earn any considerable amount of "bonus" hours, but only an ability to do exceptionally high grade work in all the studies for which a student is registered.

In consideration of the economic pressure which at the present time makes a higher education both more valuable and more expensive than ever before, it is questionable if we have the right to insist that all undergraduate students, irrespective of equipment and ability, should be held to a routine of instruction that has proved itself the best we can devise for a student of average ability. Some incentive other than the grades earned seems to be appropriate, and if the Faculty can be satisfied that a student is qualified for graduation after meeting fewer course-requirements than some other student, why should we not award him his degree? Unless we are ready to question the validity of our own estimates of a student's ability, we can hardly say that under the proposed plan one who has earned his degree in three or three and one-half years, instead of four, will be unable to meet the emergencies of graduate and professional study, or of a career in the business world.

THE GRADING SYSTEM

The validity of our grading system is another problem. A more accurate method of grading would not alter the grounds for according special treatment to exceptional students, but would make for greater accuracy in the selection of superior ability.

The Faculty has often discussed the question of grading, and for the past six years an annual study has been made of the grades awarded to students taking courses in this College. A review of the cumulative results of these studies indicates a certain tendency towards greater uniformity in the grades recorded in different departments and courses. On the whole, these grade-studies, which have been annually distributed to the Faculty, appear to have had some effect in modifying practices of severe and easy marking, although discrepancies among departments, and among different courses in the same department, are still too great to warrant a belief that any majority of the Faculty would be ready to accept the requirement of a uniform distribution of grades, or even an approximation to the distribution of grades recorded by the College as a whole.

During the year a resolution was introduced into the Faculty requesting a further compilation of grades to the end that each instructor might be furnished for each of his classes with an index computed as the average of all the grades previously earned by the members of his class. It was also proposed that every instructor should receive at the end of each term the averages of all the grades issued by him in each of his classes. Since a fulfilment of these requests would involve a very considerable amount of work on the part of the Dean's Office, the Committee on Educational Policy decided to undertake a preliminary investiga-

tion before reporting its recommendation to the Faculty. A study was therefore made of twenty-six courses in each of which the class-average was compared with the class-index. While the comparison indicated variations ranging from 9.5 points above the index to 7 points below, the Committee was unwilling to recommend the compilation of complete statistics as a regular routine of the Dean's Office without some indication that the Faculty proposed to use them as a means of correcting their system of marking. The results of this preliminary study were therefore laid before the Faculty with a request for further instructions; whereupon the Faculty voted to receive and file the statistics which had been compiled, and resolved "that no further statistics on this matter be prepared until the Faculty has had opportunity to consider and approve the reasons for their compilation and dissemination."

OTHER FACULTY LEGISLATION

Among other matters to receive consideration by the Faculty during the past academic year, it has been voted that the election of studies in the upperclass group required for graduation shall ordinarily fall within the curriculum of the College. Where it may seem desirable to elect studies outside the College, such elections shall be made only with the approval of the student's adviser and of the Dean, and in subjects closely related to the major group.

With the approval of the Faculty, the chairman of the Advisory Board for Underclassmen has been made a member of the Committee on Academic Records *ex officio*.

The question of admitting new students to the College at mid-year has been discussed in the Faculty, and a report jointly sponsored by the Committee on Admission and the Committee on Educational Policy has been approved. This report states in effect the present practice of the Committee on Admission in limiting the number of Freshmen in any one academic year to 500, whereby the number of Freshmen admitted in February is determined by the number admitted in September. Since it is expected that the full quota can be approximated in September, the number to be added in February will always be small, and will probably soon be negligible.

As regards the admission at mid-year of students with advanced standing from other colleges, these will be accepted in February only in exceptional cases, unless they be students transferring to the College of Arts and Sciences from sister colleges of Cornell University.

The question of establishing a ratio of the number of women to men in the College has also been considered, and it was voted unnecessary at the present time to set an upper limit to the number of women students.

A proposal that some legislation be devised to check absences from classes immediately before and after university recesses has been discussed by the Faculty, and voted upon adversely.

Adverse action has also been taken upon a resolution providing that a Freshman admitted in September should be allowed to continue in the College, on probation or otherwise, throughout the academic year, unless his record for the first term should be such that he would be unable in his second term to complete the minimum academic requirements of a full year's work. It was the sense of the Faculty that the Advisory Board for Underclassmen was best qualified to interpret the regulations of the College with respect to the academic delinquency of Freshmen students, and no action was taken.

The proposal of an orientation course in the social sciences was unfavorably received; the Faculty appeared to record a sentiment averse to the introduction of courses of this order.

NEEDS OF THE COLLEGE

Of the general needs of the College little will be said in this report, since a careful survey of these needs is now being conducted from your office. It may be sufficient to repeat in brief the recommendations made by the Committee on Educational Policy after reviewing the reports of the several departments.

The chief and most general need which the Committee finds reflected in all

these reports is that of a more adequate scale of salaries. In order to meet present conditions of living and the competition of institutions of like rank, it is felt that the normal salary for the grade of professor should vary from \$6000 as a minimum to \$8000, not excluding the possibility of still larger salaries in exceptional cases. For the grade of assistant professor, it is felt that the normal range should be from \$4000 to \$5500. In the case of instructors, it is believed that persons of this rank should be engaged in teaching and research, but not at the same time students of the Graduate School. In order to be able to employ competent instructors, a minimum salary of \$2500, ranging upwards to \$3500, is desirable. In the case of assistants, many of whom might be graduate students, the salary scale should be flexible. But in order that many who are now combining the work of an instructor with graduate study may be relieved of their burden of teaching and still be enabled to pursue their advanced studies, it has been recommended that the number and the stipends of fellowships and scholarships in the Graduate School should be materially increased.

Another need which the Committee finds of primary importance to the College is that of more adequate library facilities. In the words of a member of the Committee: "The facilities for undergraduate work in the humanities, so far as the use of books in the proper way is concerned, are of course entirely inadequate, as they are in all large universities. Fortunately the majority of the students have no serious desire to engage in study, so that the few who really wish to use books can do so by meeting certain obstacles. It is, however, a fair question whether the lack of any proper facilities for using the books has not contributed a great deal to the indifference on the part of students of which we complain so bitterly. If the Library is ever to be enlarged, or a new one built, it is to be hoped that the plans will not be wholly left to those who know how books can be conveniently kept, while those who know how they can be conveniently used have nothing to say."

A need of another sort which is still most pressing to the College, is that of more space and more adequate housing facilities. As indicated by the registration figures cited at the beginning of this report, the limit upon the number of entering Freshmen has not yet reduced the total registration of the College. Instead, the enrollment has steadily increased each year since 1919-20. When we add, to the 2000 students who receive virtually all their instruction in this College, the equivalent of 1000 students representing elections to our courses by students of other colleges, it will be seen that over-crowding, unduly large sections, and inadequate class-room facilities are bound to occur. Nor can we count upon any considerable relief from this congestion by the limit on admissions, because it is not unlikely that corresponding increases in the attendance of the other colleges at Cornell will continue to tax our facilities. We therefore stand in great need of more and better equipped class-rooms.

Pressure is also felt in our inability to provide adequate office space for the members of the teaching staff. One of the alleged desirable features of this College is that each member of the Faculty is supposed to be provided with an office in which he can be found by students for conference, and wherein he can perform his own labors as a scholar. Although it is our tradition that professors should and do use their offices extensively for these purposes, lucky is the man who does not find it necessary to share his work-shop with some colleague. Often three, or four, or even more, members of the Faculty are obliged to share a single office, thus making privacy for work and consultation quite impossible.

The pressure for the utilization of every available space to its utmost has become so great that the Dean of the College has been forced to relinquish the private offices of the Dean and of the Department of Education to the use of two important standing Committees of the College, namely, the Advisory Board for Underclassmen and the Committee on Admission. While the Dean makes no point of personal discomfort to himself, the fact that he can at present command no room for private conference with students and their parents, or with his own colleagues, brings not a little embarrassment.

A tentative proposal has been made to exchange the quarters of the Dean's Office with those of one of the Departments of the College, and it may be possible

thus to bring together the varied activities of the Office into a space more adequate to its needs. But besides discommoding a department by this exchange, there would also be some loss in available space for general class-room purposes.

The only solution to our difficulty is an increase in our available floor space. The University planning commission has, I believe, recommended an addition to Goldwin Smith Hall, which, if made, would supply the offices now so greatly needed by members of the staff. If it is also planned that the College of Arts and Sciences shall eventually fall heir to Morrill and White Halls, certain of our departments can look forward to new and more commodious quarters in these buildings.

I would strongly recommend that plans for the future be definitely agreed upon, in order that we may determine now what departments are to be moved and whither they are to go. The hope of better housing facilities would be somewhat more tangible if a general scheme of expansion could be drawn in which the various departments now so seriously cramped could look forward to definite measures of relief. In drawing such a plan we could also determine the re-allotment of space in Goldwin Smith Hall and thus control the temporary assignments and arrangements we are now constantly obliged to make.

In any redistribution of space, the claims of five departments of the College are paramount, namely, Public Speaking, Education, Music, Geology, and Zoology. Of these claims that of Public Speaking has unquestioned priority. The space now occupied by Public Speaking in the basement of Goldwin Smith Hall is not only inadequate, but is positively unsanitary, and a menace to the health of those members of the staff who are obliged to frequent these quarters. These are difficulties which can not be effectively alleviated without moving the department bodily into some other building. In consideration of the admirable work which has won for this Department an outstanding position throughout the country in this field of education, it will be necessary to take immediate steps if we wish to retain our staff and our reputation.

The creation of a Division of Education, coordinating the efforts of the Departments of Education in this College and of Rural Education in the College of Agriculture, has already demanded a central office and a research laboratory. In the course of this development the needs of the Department of Education for more adequate space than can be provided in Goldwin Smith Hall will naturally be considered by the Administration of the University in connection with the general needs of the Division of Education.

The Department of Music, now temporarily housed in Morse Hall, must eventually, and one may hope at no very distant time, be provided with a permanent home.

With reference to the needs of Geology and Zoology, it is clear that in its present state McGraw Hall is entirely inadequate, and a real deterrent to the efficiency of these departments. It is desirable that a definite conclusion be reached as to the future location of both these departments. If they are to remain in McGraw Hall, plans should be drawn for extensive alterations to suit their respective needs. If, as appears more likely, both departments will in time be moved into buildings designed to meet their special purposes, I recommend that consideration be given to the use to which McGraw Hall may eventually be put, in order that certain large departments such as English, History, Political Science, and Economics may look forward to new or enlarged quarters, and may be able to contribute to the study of such alterations in McGraw Hall as will be necessary prior to occupancy.

ADMINISTRATION

The standing committees of the College have worked earnestly and effectively throughout the year. The Committee on the Goldwin Smith Lectures has arranged thirty lectures by twenty-eight lecturers, a dozen at least coming from abroad. England, as usual furnished the largest number; Hungary, Norway, Czecho-Slovakia, and Catalonia each sent us one representative; France and Germany two or three. The lectures have been well attended. Thanks to the careful selection of lecturers and the efficient arrangements of the Committee, these lectures have become an outstanding feature of our University life.

It is with regret that I record the resignation of Professor C. Wilson Smith as Secretary of the College. During the three years of his tenure of this important office, he has rendered services of great value. Equipped as he is with educational experience, a wide range of vision, and high standards of academic performance, his sojourn with us has contributed largely to a sound educational policy in the conduct of the College.

In filling his place we count ourselves fortunate in securing the services of Professor R. P. Sibley, who comes to us from a similar position which he has held for several years in the College of Agriculture. Professor Sibley's administrative and teaching experience must encourage us to anticipate that the transition in the conduct of the office work will be made with a minimum of friction and annoyance both to students and to the members of the teaching staff.

R. M. OGDEN,
Dean of the College of Arts and Sciences.

APPENDIX IV

REPORT OF THE DEAN OF THE CORNELL LAW SCHOOL

To the President of the University:

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report regarding the Cornell Law School for the year 1925-26:

The total registration throughout the past two years in the regular sessions has been as follows:

	1924-25	1925-26
Third year	37	58
Second year	50	60
First year	106	81
Specials	4	3
Total law students	197	202
Students in other departments electing some courses in law ..	9	16
Total receiving instruction in the Law School	206	218

Of the total of first year students those also registered as seniors in the College of Arts and Sciences numbered 30 in 1924-25 and 47 in 1925-26.

Of the students registered in the Law School 43% lived out of New York State in 1924-25 and 33% in 1925-26.

Though the requirement of a bachelor's degree for admission to the Law School went generally into effect in the autumn of 1925, Cornell students, who were in the University at the time that that requirement was adopted by the Board of Trustees, were admitted to the Law School in the fall of 1925 with two years of college work. There were 12 students who took advantage of this opportunity.

Since June 1, 1925, 37 students have been recommended for the degree of LL.B. and have had that degree conferred upon them by the Trustees. Also since June 1, 1925, 22 students have been dropped from the Law School, consisting of 1 third-year student, 7 second-year students and 14 first-year students; and 51 have been put on probation in both terms, as follows: 8 third-year students, 17 second-year students and 26 first-year students.

In June, 1925, the Boardman Scholarship for the best work done during the past four terms, was awarded to F. B. Wettig, and in the academic year 1925-26 the first and second Fraser Scholarships were awarded to G. B. Rice and R. W.

Eiler, respectively. G. B. Rice, F. B. Wettig and Miss R. Trilling were elected to the Order of the Coif, the legal honorary society.

Dean George G. Bogert was granted leave of absence for the academic year 1925-26 to teach at the University of Chicago, and Professor Charles K. Burdick was appointed Acting Dean. Professor Bogert decided to stay at Chicago, and tendered his resignation from the Deanship of the Cornell Law School and from the Faculty of Law at Cornell in November. This resignation was accepted by the Board of Trustees at its meeting in February 1926, and at the same meeting Professor Charles K. Burdick was appointed Dean of the Law School to succeed Dean Bogert. Professor Elliott Cheatham of the faculty of the University of Illinois Law School was at the same time appointed to the chair of law left vacant by Professor Bogert's resignation.

Professor Cheatham is 38 years old, and a native of Georgia. He received his A.B. from the University of Georgia, and his LL.B. from the Harvard Law School in 1911. While at Harvard he was an editor of the Harvard Law Review. He practiced law in Atlanta, Georgia, from 1911-1914, and from 1919-1924; was an attorney in the department of Justice at Washington from 1914-1917, and an assistant United States attorney at Atlanta in 1917. He was in service from 1917 to 1919, and in 1918 taught at the Saumur Artillery School. From 1920-1924 he taught law at Emory University, at the same time that he was carrying on his practice in Atlanta. Since 1924 he has been a professor of law in the University of Illinois.

Professor Edwin H. Woodruff was granted sabbatic leave for the second term of the academic year 1925-26.

Assistant Professor Horace E. Whiteside has been granted leave for the academic year 1926-27 to pursue graduate study at the Harvard Law School.

In February 1926, Professor O. L. McCaskill resigned from the faculty of the Law School to accept a call to the University of Illinois. At the May meeting of the Board of Trustees Professor George J. Thompson of the faculty of the University of Pittsburgh Law School was appointed to fill the vacancy thus created.

Professor Thompson was born in New Jersey in 1886. He took his B.S. degree at the University of Pennsylvania in 1909 and his LL.B. from Harvard in 1912. He practiced in New York City from 1912 to December 1914. He then went to Tientsin, China, where he taught in the Pei Yang University and also practiced law until 1917. He took his S.J.D. degree from Harvard in 1918 and was Thayer Teaching Fellow at Harvard during the academic year 1918-19. Since that time he has been Professor of Law at the University of Pittsburgh. Professor Thompson has written a number of good articles for the better legal magazines and is now engaged upon a textbook on the Law of Public Service in collaboration with Professor Cheadle of the University of Oklahoma.

In April, 1926, Professor Lyman P. Wilson was offered the Deanship of the University of North Carolina Law School, but declined the offer.

Maitre Pierre Lepaulle, Docteur en Droit (the University of Paris, France), S.J.D. (Harvard), lectured in the Law School during the first term of the year 1925-26 on the Spirit of the Civil Law. The lectures were given on the Jacob H. Schiff Foundation, and were brilliant and successful.

Judge Harrington Putnam made his biennial visit to the Law School in February, 1926, to deliver a series of six lectures on Admiralty and Maritime Law.

Herbert A. Smith, Professor of Constitutional Federal Law in McGill University, Canada, delivered three lectures in the Law School during the second term on Constitutional Government in the British Commonwealth of Nations.

Frederic R. Coudert, Esq., of the New York Bar, delivered an address before the Law School, May 8, on International Law in Relation to Private Practice, on the Frank Irvine Foundation, established by the Conkling Chapter of Phi Delta Phi.

At the suggestion of the Faculty of Law the Law School tuition fee for the regular academic year has been increased by the Board of Trustees, beginning with the next academic year, from \$200 to \$250. The increased fee conforms to the charge which is general in the better law schools of the East. The tuition fee

for the summer session has been correspondingly raised to \$45 a term or \$85 for the entire session.

In the fall of 1925 new rules were framed for the guidance of law students. These rules have done away with the mark of "condition" and with make-up examinations. They establish merit points as follows: for each hour of work in which the student received a grade of AA, 4 points; for each hour of A, 3 points; for each hour of B, 2 points; for each hour of C, 1 point; and for each hour of D or F, no points. They further provide that, (a) As a prerequisite for graduation, each student must have earned 82 hours of credit and not less than 82 merit points. (b) Any student who has earned 82 hours of credit, and in addition has earned 180 merit points or more, will be recommended for graduation with honors. A second regular examination may be taken under certain circumstances to raise a grade of D. Merit points govern in determining whether a student shall remain in the School, shall be put on probation, or shall be dropped.

With the Law Summer Session of 1925 the experimental period of three years, which was proposed by the Law Faculty for this new venture, came to an end. The total enrollments for the first three summer sessions were as follows: 1923—44; 1924—83; 1925—121. The faculty in the 1925 Summer Session comprised the following persons:

Ralph W. Aigler (Michigan) Negotiable Paper;
George G. Bogert (Cornell) Personal Property, Sales;
Charles K. Burdick (Cornell) Public Service;
Charles E. Clark (Yale) Code Pleading;
Felix Frankfurter (Harvard) Administrative Law, Trade Regulation;
James W. Simonton (Missouri) Mortgages, Bankruptcy;
Robert S. Stevens (Cornell) Agency, Conflicts of Law;
Horace E. Whiteside (Cornell) Contracts.

The Law Faculty feel that one of the best features of summer sessions in law is the opportunity afforded for the exchange of teachers among the law schools. We have found visiting members of our summer faculty interesting and stimulating, and we believe that our visitors have taken away a favorable and more accurate impression of the law work done at Cornell. Two members of our faculty also taught in the summer session at the University of Chicago in 1925.

During the year 1500 volumes have been added to the Law Library, making a total number of volumes now in the library of 60,287. Of the volumes received 439 were gifts; 193 volumes have been added to the Earl J. Bennett collection of Statute Law. Provision has been made in the current budget for binding the briefs and records on appeal in the New York Court of Appeals which are coming to the Law Library through the generosity of Chief Judge Frank H. Hiscock.

The annual meeting of the Cornell Law Association was held in Boardman Hall, October 10, 1925. The annual address was delivered by the Honorable Martin T. Manton, United States Circuit Judge, on "The Organization of the Circuit Courts of Appeal." The Cornell Law List, containing the names, addresses, and professional affiliations of all members of the Cornell Law Association, has been prepared during the year, and has just come from the press. Its preparation has been a rather laborious undertaking, but it is hoped that it may in future be kept up-to-date by periodic revisions. Four temporary scholarships were established under the auspices of the Law Association last year. This number has already been increased to six for next year, and all of the donors have generously raised their gifts to \$250 to meet the increase in tuition. These scholarships are of great help to law students of limited means and it is hoped that their number will be still further increased.

The Cornell Law Quarterly has had a successful year under the leadership of Professor Robert S. Stevens as faculty editor. Several issues which were exhausted have been reprinted. The subscription list has been somewhat enlarged. The annual Law Quarterly banquet was held in Willard Straight Hall on the evening of May 8. The guests were the President, Mr. Frederic R. Coudert, the lawyer members of the Board of Trustees, the State Commissioner of Education, and the Law Faculty.

Since the last annual report Professor Woodruff has brought out a fourth edition of *Huffcut and Woodruff's Cases on Contracts*. Assistant Professor Whiteside is just publishing a new edition of *Huffcut's Cases on Agency*. Professor Wilson has in course of preparation a new case book on *Torts*. Professor Burdick is about to send to press a fourth edition of *Burdick on Torts*. Professor Stevens is working on a new edition of a text on *Corporations*. Professor Thompson, with Professor Cheadle of the University of Oklahoma, is writing a text on *Public Utilities*, which will probably be published next year. Members of the Faculty are also from time to time writing articles and reviews for legal periodicals.

During the past year Henry S. Fraser, of the third year class in the Law School, under the direction of Professor Burdick, did an excellent piece of research in the field of International Law, on *Territorial Waters*, for Mr. George W. Wickersham, in connection with the latter's work as a member of the International Commission of Jurists on the Progressive Codification of International Law. Other research work by two or three picked third year students, under faculty supervision, is planned for the coming year.

While the primary function of a good law school is to train common-law lawyers and to give its students the best training for the practice of law that is possible, such a school should also be a center of legal research and of productive scholarship. This is peculiarly true at the present time when so strong an effort is being made to state the principles and rules of substantive law more accurately and more uniformly, and to improve the administration of law. In these endeavors the law schools are looked to for much of the research and drafting which must be done. If its faculty personnel were increased, the Cornell Law School could more adequately contribute its share to the work in this field.

In last year's annual report the Dean of the Law School said that "one of the greatest needs of the college is the addition of an eighth member to the staff of the faculty." The statement should be repeated and emphasized at this time. A number of important courses cannot be given, and others can be given only in alternate years, because there are only seven men in the faculty. The members of the faculty, while making strenuous efforts to find time for writing and research, are unfortunately limited in the efforts which they can put forth in these fields. Harvard has 22 full time men on her law faculty, Columbia 15, Yale 12, Michigan 16, Chicago 9 or 10. The next step in the development of the Cornell Law School should be the increase of the Law Faculty to eight or nine.

In another year, or at most two years, we shall have completely exhausted the stack facilities of the Law Library. The problem of meeting the situation is an imperative one, and should be carefully studied during this coming year. It should also be studied in connection with the future needs of the School for increased offices, seminary rooms and other facilities.

CHARLES K. BURDICK,
Dean of the Cornell Law School.

APPENDIX V

REPORT OF THE DEAN OF THE MEDICAL COLLEGE

To the President of the University:

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the Medical College for the year 1925-26.

The registration of students was as follows:

First Year Class, New York City	52
First Year Class, Ithaca	31
Second Year Class	68
Third Year Class	59
Fourth Year Class	64

During the year four withdrew from the first year class in New York City and seven were dropped at the close of the year. This first year class was chosen from 292 applicants which emphasizes the necessity for selection, and the continued improvement in the quality of the entering classes warrants the Faculty in so doing. The present first year class includes several students of unusual promise and there are none who are incapable of satisfactorily proceeding with the prescribed work. The very small number of failures has resulted in overcrowding the second year class (there are 68 at present) so that certain of the laboratories, notably in the Departments of Physiology and Bacteriology and Immunology, are inadequate for efficient teaching. This has forced the Faculty to consider if it may not be necessary to further limit the numbers to be admitted to the first year class. Forty-five are now accepted in the New York Division and thirty in the Division at Ithaca. The Faculty must soon decide whether it will be best to accept a smaller number in the Ithaca Division or to further limit the number in both divisions. Under the present rule, which permits the admission of students to advanced standing only when the number falls below sixty in any class, it is seldom possible to accept such applicants. The College therefore loses a number of highly qualified students who would bring desirable experiences and points of view to the student body.

Fortunately for the College the only resignation from the Faculty which has been presented during the year is that of Professor Harmon Smith, head of the sub-department of Laryngology and Rhinology. Professor Smith has filled the chair for eight years and has been highly successful as a teacher and administrator. He now feels that he will be unable to devote sufficient time to the College and his resignation was therefore accepted with deep regret.

Two notable additions have recently been made to the Faculty. Dr. Walter C. Klotz was appointed Assistant Professor of Hygiene and Director of the Clinic and assumed his duties on May 1, 1926. Professor Klotz has achieved distinction as an administrator in the public health field having lately been Medical Director of the Government Tuberculosis Hospital at Johnson City, Tennessee, where he was notably successful. It is hoped that the Clinic may be gradually developed into a laboratory for teaching the public health and preventive aspects of medicine and that by bringing it into close relation with the Department of Hygiene there may be developed a public health conception of disease which will permeate the College. It is thought that such a development if successful, may represent an effective measure for teaching and emphasizing this important aspect of medicine. Professor Klotz' experience and personality admirably equip him for directing the experiment.

Professor Joshua Edwin Sweet, who for twenty years has been head of the laboratories of Experimental Surgery at the University of Pennsylvania has accepted the Chair of Surgical Research at Cornell and will assume his post next September. For some years the Professor of Surgery has voiced the opinion of the Faculty that the absence of surgical laboratories constituted one of the most important defects in our organization. Professor Sweet long ago established a distinguished reputation as an investigator and teacher and is today probably the foremost authority in the field of surgical research. The fourth floor of the Loomis Laboratory has been assigned to the Department of Surgery and will be equipped in accordance with Professor Sweet's plans. These laboratories, together with additional animal cages in the old College building, will furnish ample facilities for this important development.

In this connection I may refer to the old College building. It has for several years been used but little and had become seriously dilapidated so that the advisability of demolishing it has been considered. This year the need for additional laboratory space has been so urgent that the building has been reconditioned and will provide considerable space. The Department of Anatomy has become seriously overcrowded and Professor Chambers in particular was without proper laboratories for his work. Four large rooms were fitted up for his use in the old building and he now has an admirable research laboratory. Quartersing him and his associates in the new laboratory has fortunately given the other members of the staff adequate room in the Main Building. The old building also houses the

Students' Club and provides room for animal cages, storerooms, etc., as well as the students' laboratory for Pharmacology, and has again been made most useful.

The Main College Building has become increasingly inadequate for the necessities of the College and although every inch of space is occupied none of the departments are properly housed, all of the laboratories are overcrowded, the classrooms are inadequate in size and number, and the library lacks for space in the stacks and reading room. One of the most serious results of the limited space is that a large number of graduate students and workers along advanced special lines are of necessity denied admission. It is obvious that this handicap to the efficiency and growth of the College must soon be remedied.

For several years past the research activities of the Staff have been expanded and stimulated by numerous funds, several having been mentioned in previous reports. Professor Churchman's work in the Laboratory of Experimental Therapeutics is largely supported by a grant from the Chemical Foundation, Inc.; the National Research Council has continued to aid the work of Professor Stockard and his associates; The Departments of Hygiene, Pediatrics, and the library have all been aided by gifts from private donors. During the year the University has received a generous appropriation from the General Education Board for the purpose of furthering the researches of Professor Stockard and his associates in the problems of growth and structure in mammals. A farm of 40 acres with a house and outbuildings has been purchased near Ossining. During the spring pens have been built for larger animals and it is now fully equipped for experimental work. The appropriation also included a budget for supporting this work for a term of five years. This will enable the staff of the Department of Anatomy to extend the scope of the researches which they have heretofore conducted on the usual laboratory animals and promises results of fundamental importance in the problems of heredity and development.

Since the foundation of the College it has been a fundamental concept of the Faculty that the pursuit of investigations into the nature of man and his ailments should be accorded importance equal to teaching and the care of the sick. The staff has therefore been recruited according to that ideal with the result that the volume and importance of the researches conducted in the College grow steadily year by year. This is, of course, as it should be; the organization must not stand still. A review of the reports of the various heads of departments, now on file in the Dean's Office, shows that the current year has far surpassed all previous years in this respect. The staffs have never been so fully or so enthusiastically occupied in studies and observations. This has been reflected in the teaching, which, in my opinion has been more effective and generally satisfactory than heretofore. There remain certain defects and conflicts in the schedule of assigned teaching but none are serious and they are being gradually reduced to a minimum, though certain of them cannot be obviated.

The facilities for clinical instruction which are afforded by the hospitals affiliated with the College continue to be just as satisfactory as can be desired, under the present plan. A large general hospital in the closest physical and functional relation with the College building would offer superior advantages and that possibility is constantly before the officers of administration. Until that can be effected no changes can be recommended.

The Clinic, which is designed to be self supporting and to supply adequate medical care at cost, continues to function smoothly. The professional staff has been stimulated by the formation of a Medical Board and a provision whereby the Staff exercises considerable influence in the management of the Clinic. The attendance shows no falling off and most of the departments operate at full capacity. The finances have been stabilized and the income can be budgeted with reasonable accuracy. These things having been accomplished it is now hoped that the scope of the organization can be extended and that it may become a factor in the prevention of disease as well as promoting the care of the sick. No small part of the credit for the efficiency with which it has operated this year is due to Miss Louise Hartwell, R. N., who has been Acting Director since Dr. Goddard's departure in June 1925. The Clinic continues to be regarded as a satisfactory unit for teaching medical students.

The needs of the College are unchanged. New and larger buildings, close affiliation with a hospital adjacent to the College, more money to enlarge and better remuneration for the Staff. These have all been discussed in detail in previous reports. It is the conviction that these needs will soon be met that encourages the Faculty to carry on in the face of present deficiencies.

In closing this, my ninth annual report, permit me to record my appreciation of the loyal support which every member of the Faculty has invariably given me.

WALTER L. NILES,
Dean of the Medical College.

APPENDIX VI

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ITHACA DIVISION OF THE MEDICAL COLLEGE

To the President of the University:

SIR: I have the honor to present this report of the Ithaca Division of the Medical College for the college year 1925-26.

The Medical College, in common with the whole University, has suffered a great loss in the death, on March 2, of Dr. Sutherland Simpson, Professor of Physiology. Dr. Simpson came to Cornell in 1908 from the Department of Physiology of the University of Edinburgh where he was first assistant to Sir Edward Sharpey-Shafer. His long and thorough training in both teaching and research made him most admirably fitted for the post here, where he had to instruct, not only medical students, but undergraduate students in Arts and in other colleges. He entered enthusiastically upon his duties and how well and conscientiously his work was done is attested by the large number of undergraduate students who sought his courses in elementary physiology and the considerable number of graduate students who became his disciples. His training in medicine gave him that sympathetic understanding of the needs of medical students, so necessary for a medical school situated as the Ithaca Division is, separate from the clinical years of the work.

In spite of Dr. Simpson's illness and death, the work in all divisions of the college has been satisfactory. There have been no marked changes in faculty, curriculum, or policy and only those minor changes which must occur every year and denote normal growth and healthy progress.

Of the thirty-one students admitted this year to the first year class at Ithaca, seventeen were seniors in the College of Arts and Sciences of Cornell University and fourteen were graduates, seven from Cornell and seven from other institutions. Of the graduates, five had taken advanced degrees, four of them Ph.D.'s and one an A.M. There were five women in the class admitted this year, one, a senior in the College of Arts and Sciences of Cornell University and the others, graduates of other institutions.

Most of these students have done their work satisfactorily. None of them have been dropped for scholastic reasons. This is a marked contrast to the conditions before the limitation of numbers made it necessary to select only those best fitted for the medical course and the Faculty feels sure that, in addition to the satisfactory completion of the medical course, the students selected are in other respects better qualified for careers in medicine. It would appear, therefore, that the amount of time and labor necessary to make a proper selection from the large number of applicants is justified. The task of making the selection is difficult, for, as previously pointed out, academic grades alone are at present not a sufficiently comprehensive indication of a student's fitness for the study of medicine but must be combined with a study of many other conditions and qualifications. What is desired, of course, is that the students should have native ability and aptitude for medicine, that they should have sufficient interest and

incentive so that they will concentrate upon their work and that their previous education should have trained them so that they are prepared to begin the study of their profession. To obtain from a student's Professors and Instructors an adequately frank and honest opinion in regard to these other qualifications is difficult, not only, because, in some cases, of reluctance to give an adverse opinion, but also, in many cases, because of lack of sufficiently intimate contact with the students in the large classes to warrant any opinion at all.

In the Department of Anatomy there has been no radical change in any respect. The work has been normal and satisfactory. It has not been possible to lighten the heavy burden of teaching for the staff, but, in spite of this, they have done some research. In addition to the courses for medical students there were over one hundred registrations in the Arts courses in Anatomy. At the request of the committee having charge of the correlation of the courses in Animal Biology, one new course in Comparative Neurology was established this year. This was under the direct charge of Dr. James W. Papez. The collections are growing steadily, particularly in the field of Neurology. By the installation, several years ago, of lamps fitted with daylight glass, it has been possible to use part of the dissecting room in the second term for the microscopic work in neurology, thus relieving the Histological Laboratory which has become greatly overcrowded. At present the most urgent need is for an additional preparator.

In the Department of Histology and Embryology there has been again this year an increase in course registrations from two hundred and fifty-seven last year to two hundred and seventy-two this year. Thirty-two were registered in medical courses, eighty-two in veterinary courses, and the rest in courses in the College of Arts and Sciences. There were one hundred and seventy-five individuals taking these courses, including ten graduate students, an increase of sixteen students over last year. The instruction has been faithfully carried out in all courses with good results. Nine scientific articles have appeared in published form since last year's report and others are in press or under way. I wish to again call special attention to the very high grade of work done by this department for both graduates and undergraduates. As a token of high regard and affection Dr. Kingsbury's graduate students presented to the University on June 10 a portrait of him painted by Professor Olaf M. Brauner. This was in celebration of the completion of his thirty years service in the Cornell Faculty. The needs of the department remain largely as heretofore: more help of a general character to take care of apparatus and equipment and to take care of experimental animals; better facilities for housing animals and for their care.

In the Department of Physiology Dr. Simpson had sufficiently recovered from his illness of last year so as to be back and in charge of the department until the last week in February, when an acute terminal illness developed. The remaining members of the staff have functioned as a unit in attempting to carry on the work as outlined by Dr. Simpson for the year. The usual courses have been offered and taught with success. The additional instructor, appointed at the beginning of the year, has helped to make this possible. There were six hundred and thirteen registrations in courses in Physiology this year, five hundred and thirty-nine of these were in Arts courses, seventy-two in medical courses, and two for graduate work.

The work done at the Physiology Experiment Station was continued as outlined by Dr. Simpson and it is the hope of the present members of the staff to continue the work and aim set by him to further the knowledge of the endocrine glands, particularly the thyroid and parathyroids. An additional laboratory and sound-proof room was constructed at the Field Station to facilitate the work on conditional reflexes of normal and cretin sheep and goats.

The chair in Physiology is not to be filled for the coming year, so as to give sufficient time for a careful survey of the situation. In the meantime the work of the department is to be directed by two assistant professors with administrative advice from the secretary when necessary. The assistant professors are Drs. Joseph A. Dye and Howard S. Liddell. Dr. Dye has been instructor in the department for the past two years and has ably assumed the burdens of the instruction during Dr. Simpson's illness and after his death. Dr. Liddell has been

Fellow in Physiology of the National Research Council during the last two years, and, previous to this, had been instructor in Physiology here, and had been in charge of the Department during Dr. Simpson's absence on sabbatical leave. The other members of the staff for the coming year will remain as at present. It is not planned to make any changes in the department but to continue the policy and plans as outlined by Dr. Simpson, until a successor shall have been selected.

In the Department of Biochemistry the work of the year has proceeded satisfactorily. There has been an increase in registration in the Arts courses which are taken largely by students of the College of Home Economics. There were one hundred and eighty-five course registrations in Biochemistry this year and of this number all but twenty-six were in Arts courses. Instructor Aaron Bodansky resigned before the end of the second term to take a position in a research laboratory of one of the large pharmaceutical companies. Dr. Viola A. Graham resigned at the end of the year. I take pleasure in recording a notable achievement in the department this year. Dr. James B. Sumner, after nearly nine years of work, has succeeded in isolating and crystallizing in pure form the enzyme urease. Although chemists have been attempting to isolate enzymes for nearly a century this is the first time that it has been successfully accomplished.

The rearrangement and classification of the books in the Charles Edward Van Cleef Memorial Library has now been nearly completed. This has greatly increased the usefulness of the collection. In spite of the most generous endowment the cost of books and periodicals has so greatly increased that the Faculty at times finds the income hardly sufficient to meet the needs. It is hard to see how we could get along at all without this special endowment.

From each department of the college there has come this year, as in previous years, a number of scientific papers representing the results of the investigations carried on. These investigations have, in almost all cases, been aided and, in some cases were only possible, because of the funds available from the Sarah Manning Sage Research Fund. The Faculty desires to again register its grateful appreciation of this gift.

The needs of the various departments of the Ithaca Division of the Medical College have been presented in a special report this spring. The most pressing needs are for increased salaries for the staff and for additional special helpers and technicians. These needs must soon be satisfied if the Departments of the Medical College are to maintain a standing in the scientific world worthy of an institution like Cornell. The unique position which the Ithaca Division of the Medical College occupies has been pointed out repeatedly in previous reports. While fulfilling adequately all of the requirements of the first year of medicine as regards instruction, as is shown in this report, each department gives instruction to many more students in Arts and other colleges than to medical students and each has attracted a considerable number of graduate student candidates for the A.M. and Ph.D. degrees. While there may be some disadvantages in having the first year of a medical school separated from the succeeding years, that this, in our case, is more than offset by the advantage of association and situation is shown by the records of the students who, in past years, have taken the first year of their work here. It is important, therefore, that future appointments of heads of departments should be adequately prepared to instruct medical students, general students, and to train graduates in each of their special fields so admirably exemplified by Dr. Sutherland Simpson.

ABRAM T. KERR,

Secretary of the Ithaca Division of the Medical College.

APPENDIX VII

REPORT OF THE DEAN OF THE NEW YORK
STATE VETERINARY COLLEGE

To the President of the University:

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith a report of the New York State Veterinary College for the academic year 1925-26.

The regular work of teaching and research has continued without marked deviation from that of recent years. The curriculum has been revised in minor particulars; a few changes have occurred in the lower grades of the instructing staff; the equipment has been increased materially from the balance of the appropriation for the South Wing; and the Surgical Hospital has been enlarged by the addition of a second story. The college as a whole is well equipped for the instruction it is giving, but its funds for researches in animal diseases are inadequate to give the much needed relief to the live stock industry of the State.

There are 89 undergraduate students enrolled, distributed by classes as follows: 24 freshmen, 18 sophomores, 26 juniors, and 21 seniors. There are 2 graduate students working for advanced degrees and 4 practitioners have studied here during the year. This is a 10 per cent higher registration than in 1924, and in the entering class there is an increase of 20 per cent over that of the previous year. The college has given instruction in bacteriology, pathology, physiology, and horseshoeing to 187 students in other colleges of the university, with a total of 387 university hours. Further, a special three-hour course on Health and Disease was given in the first term for students in the College of Agriculture, especially those in the Department of Animal Husbandry. In return veterinary students have received instruction in animal husbandry, botany, chemistry, histology, and zoology in their respective departments in the university.

There is a decided improvement in the veterinary situation in the country. The requests from educational institutions and practitioners for graduates exceed by far the number in the senior class. Also there are many localities where practising veterinarians are very much needed. We have appeals from such communities to send them veterinarians. The time has come when the number of students graduating from the veterinary college is not sufficient to supply the immediate and urgent demands. This shortage is temporary, for already the inquiries concerning the course and applications for admission are more numerous than they have been for several years in the past. We are concerned most, however, with the adequate preparation of the students who are to give the service. The rapid growth of knowledge in veterinary science and the extension of veterinary service into new and heretofore unoccupied fields have raised many perplexing and difficult educational questions. Much of the service now demanded necessitates a better preparation than the present entrance requirements provide. Pennsylvania has endeavored to meet the situation by giving a graduate course in veterinary medicine. The additional training seems to be needed in the basic disciplinary subjects quite as much as in the professional ones. While more thorough training of veterinary students would enhance the efficiency of the profession, in the present circumstances it does not seem wise either to increase the entrance requirements or lengthen the technical course. It is clear, however, that forward steps should be taken in the near future.

The freshman class contains several university graduates and the inquiries from prospective students for admission next fall include an unusually large number who have had college or university experience. This indicates that trained men are recognizing the opportunities in veterinary medicine. The results of numerous researches are revealing the existence of a closer relation between diseases of animals and those of man than was realized heretofore. This points to greater responsibility of veterinary practitioners.

The college has benefited by two of its instructing staff receiving fellowships from the International Education Board for study in the veterinary colleges and

research institutions of Denmark, Germany, and elsewhere in Europe. Also, we have profited by the presence of Dr. Franz Benesch, Professor of Obstetrics in the Veterinary School at Vienna, Austria, who is studying here on a similar grant. The exchange of ideas and the comparison of methods made possible by such contacts are exceedingly helpful. It is hoped that these opportunities may continue and be extended to other veterinary schools.

The research work that was under way has been continued with quite satisfactory results. A few new problems have been taken up. The report of the college to the legislature will contain the details of several investigations, the results of which are of unusual interest to veterinarians and animal owners. The finding of *Brucella abortus* in the milk of a large percentage of cows in aborting herds and an organism indistinguishable from it in the blood of persons suffering from a low type of undulant fever, gives added emphasis to the importance of controlling the Bang abortion disease for sanitary, as well as for economic reasons.

The work on poultry diseases, for which we have a special appropriation, has been very illuminating. At the beginning of the academic year, Dr. J. M. Hendrickson was stationed at the State Institute of Applied Agriculture at Farmingdale, Long Island, and in full cooperation with that institution, to diagnose and study the diseases that are causing heavy losses among poultry. He is finding that the disorders are for the greater part due to malnutrition and parasites—maladies clearly within the professional province of local veterinarians. The extension of veterinary service to the diseases of poultry is not only calling for new knowledge and adding to the duties of the practitioner, but it is rendering a much needed assistance to a widespread and important industry. The returns from eggs and dressed poultry exceed by more than \$200,000,000 the entire wheat crop of the country. There is no other species in which the losses from disease are greater than in domestic fowls.

The Diagnosis Laboratory continues to give valuable and much needed aid to veterinarians and animal owners. In addition to the identification of the nature of the disease in large numbers of specimens sent to it for that purpose, it is preparing and distributing, at cost, steadily increasing quantities of prophylactic and diagnostic products, such as vaccines, bacterins, and tuberculins. There was a decided reduction in the amount of anti-hog cholera serum and virus requested. This is an indication that the spread of the disease is being kept under control. The growing demands for aid in these directions point conclusively to the greater interest that is being taken by practitioners in identifying and preventing destructive maladies. Considerable co-operative work is being done with practitioners in testing the efficiency of autogenous vaccines and bacterins.

The Eighteenth Annual Conference for veterinarians of the State was held January 14 and 15. The attendance was larger than heretofore and the interest manifested in the work of the profession ran very high. We were fortunate in securing, as non-resident speakers, Dr. W. H. Park of the New York City Board of Health, who discussed the relation of bovine to human tuberculosis; Dr. L. Van Es, of the University of Nebraska, who presented the results of his studies on avian tuberculosis and its relation to tuberculosis in swine and other animals; and Dr. M. Dorset of the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry, who outlined the present status of immunizing young pigs against hog cholera. The discussion of technical subjects and demonstrations by members of the faculty were equally helpful. These conferences, consultations with members of the staff, and the diagnostic work have made the college a professional home for the veterinarians of the State. The number of practitioners who come to the college for special instruction or a general review is increasing annually. The loyalty of the alumni to their profession is reflected in a more efficient veterinary service for the livestock owners of New York.

The service rendered veterinarians and livestock owners through correspondence and personal conferences is valuable to the recipient and time consuming for the members of the staff. It has become an integral part of the duties of the faculty. This work carries the usefulness of the college to those who need the service, thereby making it a valuable asset to the State. In addition to their regular duties the members of the faculty have taken part in numerous scientific and

professional association meetings, served on important committees, and presented helpful communications.

The college is well equipped for teaching. It needs increased appropriations for salaries. The troubled times through which the veterinary profession has been passing have tended to reduce the student body until there is an actual shortage of trained veterinarians. This condition has brought numerous temptations to several members of the staff. We cannot expect to keep experienced men unless salaries are commensurate with service. For research, which is needed in connection with many diseases, there should be a new laboratory and larger appropriations for the work.

The legislature of 1926 appropriated \$159,990 for the maintenance of the college and research for the year 1926-27. This is an increase of \$22,970 over that of 1925. Of this \$8000 was for extending the research in connection with poultry diseases, \$5,000 for the study of John's disease and an unidentified malady of cattle, and \$3,000 for redecorating the interior of James Law Hall.

I wish to acknowledge the hearty co-operation of the members of the faculty in carrying out the work of the college. The united purpose has been to accomplish as much good as possible for the veterinary profession of the State, for the University, and for the student body.

V. A. MOORE,
Dean of the New York State Veterinary College.

APPENDIX VIII

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS IN THE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE

To the President of the University:

SIR: We have the honor to submit a report of the New York State College of Agriculture for the fiscal year 1925-26. Separate report is made for the New York State College of Home Economics, formerly organized as a unit in the College of Agriculture.

THE REORGANIZATION OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE AGENCIES OF GOVERNMENT IN THE STATE OF NEW YORK

In common with all other agencies of the State Government, the College of Agriculture has been greatly interested in the question of what new administrative relationships or procedures might result from the reorganization of the State Government undertaken during the past year. In the autumn of 1925 there was adopted by popular vote an amendment to the state constitution which provides that all civil, administrative, and executive functions of the state government are to be assigned to twenty departments described in the amendment. A Commission under the chairmanship of Mr. Charles E. Hughes was appointed to study the structure of the state government and to recommend how the provisions of the amendment might be carried into effect. The report of this Commission was placed before the legislature in 1926 and constitutes a comprehensive statement of recommended administrative relationships among the many units of the state government.

In the report just referred to it was recommended that the New York State Colleges of Agriculture, Veterinary Medicine, and Home Economics at Cornell University, the New York State College of Forestry at Syracuse University, and the State School of Clay Working and Ceramics at Alfred University, "be transferred to the Department of Education, with the proviso that these several colleges and schools shall continue to be administered in respect to their educational policies and activities, including research, by the institutions with which they are now associated, and with the further proviso that the Regents of the State of New York shall maintain supervision over their several budgets and ex-

penditures." It was further recommended that the relations of the State Agricultural Experiment Station to the College of Agriculture be not disturbed.

The state legislature of 1926 carried into effect the provisions of the constitutional amendment along the lines recommended by the Commission. The education law was amended by the addition of Article XI dealing with the organization and functions of the new Department of Education. Section 315 of this article dealing with the units placed under the administration of Cornell University by the State follows:

New York state college of agriculture; New York state college of home economics; New York state veterinary college; New York state agricultural experiment station. 1. The New York state college of agriculture at Cornell University, established by chapter six hundred and sixty-five of the laws of nineteen hundred and four, and which is administered and maintained in the manner and for the purposes provided for in section ten hundred and thirty-nine of the education law; the New York state college of home economics at Cornell University, established and maintained as provided for in section ten hundred and thirty-nine-b of the education law; and the New York state veterinary college, established by chapter one hundred and fifty-three of the laws of eighteen hundred and ninety-four, and which is administered and maintained in the manner and for the purposes provided for in section ten hundred and thirty-eight of the education law and the New York state agricultural experiment station at Geneva established by chapter five hundred and ninety-two of the laws of eighteen hundred and eighty, and administered by Cornell university as provided for in section ten hundred and thirty-nine-a of the education law, are hereby continued, and shall hereafter be under the supervision of the education department, subject to the provisions of this section.

2. Such colleges and station shall continue to be administered as to the establishment of courses of study, the creation of departments and positions, the determination of the number and salaries of members of the faculties and other employees thereof, the appointment and employment thereof, the maintenance of discipline, and as to all matters pertaining to their educational policies, activities and operations, including research work, by Cornell university as the representative of the department.

3. The department shall maintain general supervision over the requests for appropriations, budgets, estimates and expenditures of such colleges and station. All moneys received by Cornell university from state appropriations for such colleges and station, or derived from other sources in the course of the administration thereof, shall be credited to separate funds and shall be used exclusively for the colleges and station for which such moneys were appropriated or are made available. The moneys so received from state appropriations shall be expended upon vouchers approved by the commissioner of education, as the chief administrative officer of the department, when and in the manner authorized by the regents of the university.

4. The provisions of section ten hundred and thirty-eight, ten hundred and thirty-nine, ten hundred and thirty-nine-a, and ten hundred and thirty-nine-b of the education law, in so far as they are not inconsistent with this section, shall apply to the New York state veterinary college, the New York state college of agriculture, the New York agricultural experiment station at Geneva, and the New York state college of home economics at Cornell university, respectively, and such colleges and station shall continue to be administered and maintained in the manner and for the purposes therein specified, except as otherwise provided in this section.

The provisions of this law have the cordial approval of the University and the colleges and station concerned. They transfer the relationships maintained by the College of Agriculture and by the Geneva Experiment Station from the Commissioner of Farms and Markets to the new Department of Education. These new relationships are sure to be helpful and harmonious. They could not well be more satisfactory than those heretofore maintained with the present Commis-

sioner of Farms and Markets and with his predecessors in office, to whom the College and the Station make profound acknowledgment of indebtedness for long years of courteous cooperation, which will happily continue in spite of the severance of formal connections.

OTHER LEGISLATIVE ENACTMENTS

STATE APPROPRIATIONS. The budget requests presented to the legislative committees in October, 1924, were made out in the usual manner and included the work in home economics as part of the College of Agriculture without making a separation of maintenance items for the two college units. The separate erection of the New York State College of Home Economics in February, 1925, made necessary a division of the funds and the legislature provided that the allocations to the two colleges should be made with the approval of the Governor, the chairman of the State Finance Committee, and the chairman of the Assembly Ways and Means Committee. The allotments made were based on the records of previous years, during which the present College of Home Economics was organized as a School of Home Economics within the College of Agriculture, and there are necessarily involved more or less arbitrary divisions in the salaries of more than thirty persons in administrative and clerical positions whose services pertain to both colleges.

The appropriations for 1926-27, and applying to both colleges, exceeded that of the previous year by \$19,950, of which \$10,000 is in the item of fuel, light, power, and water. Of the remainder of the increase \$1,250 is applicable to travel, \$500 to equipment and supplies, \$3,200 to the summer school, and \$1,800 to the work of the farm and home bureaus.

THE BUILDINGS. No appropriations were made toward the building program. The plan of construction approved by the University Trustees was authorized by the legislature of 1920 and appropriations toward it were made in 1920, 1922, and 1923. Subsequently the amendment providing \$10,000,000 for state construction annually for ten years received popular approval and it was generally understood that the immediate needs of the State College of Agriculture were to be cared for through the funds thus made available. Governor Smith in his recommendation to the Legislature of 1926 regarding the allotment of the first year included the proposed plant industry building at a cost of \$1,250,000. Following the Governor's subsequent recommendation made toward the close of the session this amount was diverted to other purposes. The conditions under which the College is thus forced to continue its work have repeatedly been referred to in the annual reports. Suffice it to say that they are becoming progressively worse with decided injury to the work carried on and with great discouragement to the staff. Meanwhile various preparatory operations are going on. The new greenhouses are completed and the service connections to them are in process of construction. The work of converting the old heating plant into a garage and storeroom is also under way. The rural engineering laboratories, which were moved to their new site south of the animal husbandry group last summer, were virtually ready for use by the opening of the college year and have in their improved condition been found well adapted to their purposes. These several changes will make it possible to carry on the construction of the plant industry building, when funds are provided, with a minimum of interruption in the work of the departments. Provision has still to be made for greenhouse space since some departments not provided for in the new ranges will have less area at their disposal when the old houses make way for the plant industry building than they now have.

COUNTY EXTENSION BOARDS. During the 1926 session the state legislature passed a law enabling counties to appoint county vocational education and extension boards. These county boards, if appointed, will represent the State Education Department in administering junior extension work in the place of the single school district through which the State Education Department's funds are paid for county club work at the present time. There will be no direct relationship between the State College of Agriculture and the county vocational education and extension boards, but the county junior extension board may cooperate with the county vocational education and extension boards and may re-

ceive some funds from the State Education Department through such cooperation. In order to permit of the most effective cooperation under the new law the relationships between the State Education Department and the State College of Agriculture in the supervision of the junior extension work have been clarified somewhat in a new memorandum of understanding between these institutions.

SPECIAL FUNDS

During the year there has been created the Max Schling Loan Fund for students specializing in floriculture. The fund is established through the generosity of Mr. Max Schling of New York City, who wishes to devote the income from certain educational services he renders to professional florists, to helping worthy students specializing in floriculture. The interest available from the fund is to be used in making loans to such students.

An anonymous donor has given the sum of \$150 to be used during 1926-27 for prizes for excellence in public discussion of agricultural problems. The donor hopes to establish these prizes on a permanent basis and the details of the competition are in process of formulation.

The following special temporary fellowships have been renewed during the year: The Champlain Valley Fruit Growers' fellowship for the study of diseases and pests affecting apples, \$1,000 annually for two years from April 1; the Western New York Farms Corporation fellowship for studying the diseases and pests attacking muck crops, \$1,000 annually for two years from April 1; the Union Sulphur Company fellowship for the study of the control of cereal rusts by the application of fungicides in dry form, \$1,000 for one year from April 1; the Potash Importing Corporation fellowship for the study of economic factors influencing the use of fertilizers, \$3,750 for one year from November 1; and the Bayer Company, Incorporated, fellowship for the study of Chloro-Phenolate of Mercury as an agent for the control of plant diseases, \$1,250 annually for two years from May 1.

The Herman Frasch fellowships donated by the Union Sulphur Company expired on April 1. The amount of \$3,220.88 left in the fund established, as well as an automobile purchased, were donated to the University for the use of the Department of Plant Pathology.

STAFF CHANGES

The staff of the College of Agriculture having expanded rapidly during the last twenty-five years and being recruited from young men only now coming to maturity, has suffered the loss of strikingly few members by death. The past year was signalized by the passing of Mr. Charles Edward Hunn on January 4, and of Professor William Alonzo Stocking on February 3.

Mr. Hunn gave the College thirty-one years of faithful and unique service in the field of ornamental plant propagation. He had an unusual knowledge of the requirements of plant species that made him a skilled workman and an effective teacher. Fortunately the College is to have his work carried on and enlarged by his son, Chester J. Hunn, recently elected as assistant professor of ornamental horticulture.

Professor Stocking's death at the age of fifty-four closed a career of active teaching service in the College covering twenty years. Having been graduated from the Connecticut State Agricultural College in 1895 he came to Cornell as a student, taking the degree of B. S. A. in 1898 and of M. S. A. in 1904. He began his teaching in the College as an assistant professor in 1906, and three years later was promoted to a full professorship and assumed also the headship of the Department of Dairy Industry. In a State having very large and diversified dairy interests this was a great educational and administrative responsibility, which Professor Stocking discharged with marked ability. During 1913-14 he added still further responsibilities by serving as Acting Director of the College. In 1923 he resigned his administrative position in order to devote himself exclusively to teaching and research in his chosen field of dairy bacteriology. Unfortunately he was not given much time in which to renew his long interrupted studies, but he leaves nevertheless a record of fine accomplishment and a memory of a most kindly and beneficent personality.

The staff has lost by resignation Howard A. Stevenson, assistant professor in extension service, August 1, 1925; Clarence V. Noble, assistant professor of farm management, June 30, 1926; and Adelin S. White, acting assistant professor of rural education, June 30, 1926.

During the year fifteen members of the staff have availed themselves of the privilege of sabbatic leave. Dean Mann has continued his work for the International Education Board in Europe, and resumes his work at the College by September 1. Dr. C. H. Myers has succeeded Dr. H. H. Love in the plant breeding project carried on in China in cooperation with the University of Nanking and with the International Education Board, and referred to in the annual report of the College for the preceding year. Professor G. A. Works was granted sabbatic leave during most of the year to engage in a study of the administrative problems of university libraries. He also participated in a survey of the schools of Porto Rico. Professor H. E. Ross spent the year in organizing for the Argentinian Government, laboratories for the commercial production of modified milk for infants.

The following appointments were made effective during the year: E. F. Hopkins, assistant professor of botany, Adelin S. White, acting assistant professor of rural education, M. S. Kendrick, assistant professor of rural economy.

The University Board of Trustees has approved the appointment of W. A. Brownell as assistant professor of rural education; of C. J. Hunn as assistant professor of ornamental horticulture; of Emma Conley as acting professor of rural education; and of A. F. Henrici as acting professor of bacteriology, for one year, all effective July 1, 1926. The College loses by transfer to the College of Arts and Sciences in August Dr. R. P. Sibley, who has during the past six years fulfilled the duties of the Secretaryship of the College with striking success.

THE UNIVERSITY DIVISION OF EDUCATION

A significant educational venture initiated during the year is an affiliation on the part of the Department of Education in the College of Arts and Sciences and the Department of Rural Education in the College of Agriculture. While the aims of these two departments have been quite different, there existed some overlapping in certain lines of work that might be avoided, and it is hoped also that a better program for the training of prospective teachers and school administrators might be set up if these units are closely coordinated. In addition, it seems clear that certain functions, such as the placement of teachers, would best be carried on by one university office. Accordingly, with the approval of the University Faculty and of the University Trustees, there was established under the auspices of the University Faculty a Division of Education, and the following principles were approved relative to its development:

"1. That the establishment of the Division shall not be regarded as superseding existing jurisdiction of the Faculties and of the Departments concerned or as changing the administrative relations between those Faculties and their respective Departments of Education.

"2. The Faculty of the Division may determine which of the courses now offered by the Departments shall be included in the Division.

"3. The Division may offer courses not offered by either Department."

A similar movement, less formal in character, had previously brought the scattered courses in the biological sciences to a greater degree of unification.

In a large university composed of several colleges and many departments it is difficult to avoid duplication of effort. What is far more serious is that the units established shall devote themselves so exclusively to their own special interests that it becomes difficult to pool the resources of the institution for purposes that happen not to fall within the established departmental lines. Particularly likely is it that departments separated into the logical sub-divisions of the sciences shall not respond readily or fully to the needs of other groups classified rather by professional or occupational interests. There would seem, therefore, to be good reason to establish in addition to the formal departmental or college units more informal groupings for the purpose of meeting the instructional needs of differ-

ent classes of students. The present affiliation of the two Departments of Education therefore exemplifies a procedure that might with varying degrees of formal organization be more generally useful.

STUDENT ENROLLMENT

The enrollment figures given in previous annual reports include students in agriculture and home economics and the apparent sharp decrease from the figures given last year is due to the fact that the two units are now separately enumerated. As the State College of Home Economics was set off as a separate unit after the second term of the year 1924-25 had begun there was no separate registration of students in the two divisions during that year, but the schedule of courses followed is in general quite different for the two groups so that a fairly accurate division can be made, and this has been done in the following tabulation of the students in agriculture in so far as it relates to 1924-25. The record for 1925-26 is, of course, based on separate registrations. There is for this year a marked gain in students in the four-years course and in graduate students and an equally marked decrease in winter-course and in summer-school students.

The outstanding feature of the student enrollment is the continued increase of graduate students and no other feature can be so indicative of the qualifications of the staff of instruction and research. Some of the departments, such as plant breeding and agronomy, have always been to a large extent devoted to research and the training of graduate students, and in practically all of the departments these functions now constitute a major responsibility. In some departments there are seventy-five or more different persons registered for either major or minor work toward an advanced degree and in more than one there exists the unfortunate necessity of assigning these students to desks by hours because of lack of space.

	1924-25		1925-26	
Freshmen.....	248		269	
Sophomores.....	171		175	
Juniors.....	170		160	
Seniors.....	145	734	161	765
Special students.....		22		47
		<hr/> 756		<hr/> 812
Winter-course Students:				
Agriculture (General).....	67		62	
Dairy Industry.....	43		41	
Poultry Husbandry.....	50		17	
Fruit Growing.....	10		11	
Flower Growing.....	8		8	
Vegetable Gardening.....	2	180	—	139
Graduate Students.....		231		257
Summer School Students.....		575		528
		<hr/> 1,742		<hr/> 1,736
Less number counted twice.....		101		124
		<hr/> 1,641		<hr/> 1,612

SPECIAL MEETINGS

As in other years, the College has conducted a number of schools of short duration and has been privileged to be host to conferences in which members of the staff have cooperated, as well as for gatherings of a more informal character. The following events were held in 1925-26:

	Attendance
1925 Poultry Judging and Breeding School 6/29-7/3/1925.....	103
Summer School for Town and Country Pastors 7/6-18/25.....	73
N. Y. State Seed Improvement Association 7/27/25.....	100
Beekeepers, summer meeting 7/28/25.....	125
Annual Conference of Extension Workers 8/10-14/25.....	107
Agricultural Teachers' Conference 8/17-22/25.....	150
Home Demonstration Agents in Nutrition 8/17-25/25.....	30
Junior Project Leaders' Conference 12/14-18/25.....	25
N. Y. State Production Poultry Show 12/1-3/25.....	
Exhibitors.....	82
Birds.....	1,272
Visitors, approximately.....	1,500
Beekeepers' Conference 1/25-30/26.....	60
1926 Farmers' Week 2/8-13/26.....	3,210
Canning-crops Conference 2/16-19/26.....	46
Junior Project Leaders' Conference 6/11-12/26.....	30
Home Demonstration Agents' Conference 4/12-15/26.....	45
Junior Field Days 6/23-25/26.....	1,561
Indian Field Days 6/25/26.....	42
Cortland County Farm Bureau Picnic 6/25/26.....	500
Chemung County Farm Bureau Picnic 6/30/26.....	250

RESEARCH AND EXTENSION

The activities of the agricultural experiment stations under the administration of the University and of the extension service have had a year of successful development, a detailed account of which is found in the annual report submitted to officials of the State and Federal Governments as required by the laws governing the College.

CORNELIUS BETTEN,
 Director of Resident Instruction and Acting Dean.
 R. W. THATCHER,
 Director of Experiment Stations.
 C. E. LADD,
 Director of Extension.

APPENDIX IX

REPORT OF THE ACTING DEAN OF THE
COLLEGE OF HOME ECONOMICS

To the President of the University:

SIR: We have the honor to present the first separate annual report of the New York State College of Home Economics. In former years report was made through the College of Agriculture within which the present State College of Home Economics was then organized first as a Department and, later, as a School. The Act of the State Legislature erecting the college became law by signature of Governor Alfred E. Smith on February 24, 1925 and constitutes Chapter 43 of the Laws of 1925. No separate report was issued at the close of the fiscal year 1924-25 inasmuch as a full year had not elapsed, there had been no separate registration of students, and no separate appropriation had been made by the Legislature.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE COLLEGE

The erection of a separate college organization, while it involved numerous and sometimes troublesome adjustments, did not call for any large changes in

relationships or procedures. Under the able administration of Directors Martha Van Rensselaer and Flora Rose the work in home economics had long ago become fully differentiated and its various lines of specialization well established. Virtually the only internal change that followed was that the staff of home economics was separately organized and began to function as a new faculty within the University. It was obvious that certain administrative activities could be carried on most effectively and with less expense if entered into jointly for the Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics. The Dean of the College of Agriculture was, therefore, elected by the University Trustees as Dean also of the College of Home Economics, and the directors of resident instruction, research, and extension, as well as the business office, the secretary's office, the library, the publications office, and certain other administrative units were asked to assume similar functions in relation to the two colleges.

Certain adjustments were immediately necessary with respect to the funds for operating the College of Home Economics. The procedure agreed upon was that the State Comptroller would honor against funds originally appropriated for the year 1924-25 to the College of Agriculture, vouchers approved either by the Commissioner of Farms and Markets for that College or by the Commissioner of Education for the College of Home Economics. In connection with the appropriations for 1925-26 the Legislature provided that, while the funds were appropriated to the College of Agriculture, they could be allocated to the two units with the approval of the Governor, the chairman of the Finance Committee of the Senate, and the chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of the Assembly, and this procedure has been followed during the past year. The appropriations for 1926-27 have been made to the two colleges separately.

The law erecting the College provides that the vouchers covering expenditures must have the approval of the Commissioner of Education and, further, that an annual report of expenditures and of general operation shall be made to the Commissioner. The law of 1926 carrying into effect the reorganization of the state government leaves these relationships unchanged.

THE APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1926-27

The total state appropriations to the College of Home Economics for all purposes and including the contribution to the work of the County Home Bureaus amount to \$231,012, which is approximately \$12,000 more than was allowed to the same purposes for 1925-26. This is supplemented by \$75,179 received from the federal government for specific types of work, by approximately \$15,000 received from the American Hotel Association for conducting a special course in preparation for managerial positions in hotels (partly used for salaries outside the College of Home Economics), and \$30,000 given by the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial for establishing work in child care and training.

THE MORGENTHAU FELLOWSHIP

Mrs. Henry Morgenthau, sr., of New York City has provided \$1,000 for maintaining a graduate fellowship during the year 1926-27. The purpose of the fellowship is to study the ways in which rural women are increasing their money incomes, the economic opportunities for rural women that do not seem to be fully used, and also the vocational training that is appropriate to these ends. It is expected that the holder of the fellowship will do her major work in home economics and take a minor in rural education.

THE DEPARTMENTS OF THE COLLEGE

The lines of work to be undertaken in home economics had been differentiated during the years in which the work has gone on so that when the separate college organization was set up there were already well-established subdivisions. In 1924-25 these departments were officially designated Foods and Nutrition, Textiles and Clothing, Household Art, Household Management, Institution Management, and Family Life. In the Department of Institution Management are included not only the courses needed by students preparing to manage the

feeding and other household problems of institutions such as tea rooms and hospitals but also the very special courses preparing for managerial positions in hotels and supported by funds furnished by the American Hotel Association. The department of Family Life is a relatively new development. Its primary purpose is the study of the care of children in the home. A nursery school has been set up as a necessary adjunct to this work and the college is fortunate to be able to rent a building, known as No. 1 The Circle, for this purpose. The funds for this department are temporarily furnished by the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial and should be rapidly replaced by state support, for the work, while recent in development, must be regarded as an essential part of the training of the students of home economics.

RESEARCH

Research work is now on an established basis in three departments of the college, Foods and Nutrition, Household Economics, and Child Training.

Five projects concerning principally the vitamin content of certain foods and the effect of certain methods of preparation on this vitamin content are under investigation in the department of foods and nutrition. In household economics two main problems are being carried on, the first concerning the cost of adequate food for farm and village families, and the second concerning the variations in the cost of living for small town and village families in New York State. In the second project it is planned to compute the index numbers for the cost of living in small towns and villages on the same basis as the index numbers of the cost of living in cities are computed by the U. S. Department of the Interior. Preliminary work on the causes and treatment of enuresis in pre-school children has been done by the department of child training and it is hoped that intensive research on this project can be started with the opening of the next college year.

HOME ECONOMICS EXTENSION

During 1925-26, the State College of Home Economics has reached in its non-resident teaching 440,030 adults and 6,658 girls. The program has included projects in foods and nutrition, clothing, household management, house furnishing, and child training.

The greater part of this teaching has been done through the cooperation of home demonstration agents and the home bureau organizations in 37 counties, 3 cities, and 1,014 rural communities. The college specialists have been assisted by 8,718 volunteer local leaders from the home bureau membership of 24,759. In this part of the extension service, local county funds to the amount of \$168,981.70 were used.

In addition to the teaching that is done through home bureaus, home making programs for girls have been furnished for Junior Extension, and help has been given with the Home Economics programs of various organizations such as the Grange, through correspondence, lectures, conferences, and demonstrations.

Information on Home Economics subjects has also been furnished through a regular press service to the newspapers and the radio has been used weekly as a new means of extending the Home Economics program to the people of the state.

STAFF CHANGES

During the year just closed there were added to the staff Dr. Helen Zillmer as acting professor and Miss Margaret Wylie as extension assistant professor who have both made fine contributions to the new work in child care and training. Dr. Zillmer's services were generously loaned to the College for a year by the State Department of Health. Miss Wylie has been placed in charge of extension in child training and her work in the state has met with excellent response.

The Board of Trustees has approved appointments effective July 1, 1926, as follows: Dr. Helen Bull as acting professor to take the work carried the past year by Dr. Zillmer, Dr. Edith Helena MacArthur as acting assistant professor, and Dr. Lenoir Burnside as assistant professor.

Resignations were accepted from Assistant Professors Doris Schumaker, Ruth M.

Kellogg, Flora M. Thurston, and Reena Roberts, each of whom has served effectively for several years and leaves a definite contribution in the development of the work of the College.

THE STUDENT ENROLLMENT

The first separate registration of students in the College of Home Economics was that of the fall of 1926. The courses pursued by students of Agriculture and of Home Economics are somewhat distinct even in the freshman year so that it is possible to give a fairly accurate enumeration of students of home economics prior to that time, as is done for 1924-25 in the following table:

	1924-25		1925-26	
Freshmen.....	149		153	
Sophomores.....	142		117	
Juniors.....	109		133	
Seniors.....	70	470	84	487
Special students.....		13		16
		483		503
Graduate students.....				12
Summer School students.....		46		55
		529		570
Less number counted twice.....		3		7
		526		563

THE NEEDS OF THE COLLEGE

The work of the College of Home Economics has grown steadily and much more rapidly than the provision for its support. Consequently there is now urgent necessity for increased maintenance along all lines. The call from the rural communities for an enlarged extension service is most insistent, and the work with resident students is being carried forward with decided handicaps. The Home Economics building is wholly inadequate both in space and equipment. To such a degree is this the case that either a new building must be supplied or there must be a limitation in enrollment of students.

CORNELIUS BETTEN,
Director of Resident Instruction and Acting Dean.
R. W. THATCHER,
Director of Experiment Stations.
C. E. LADD,
Director of Extension.

APPENDIX X

REPORT OF THE DEAN OF THE COLLEGE OF ARCHITECTURE

To the President of the University:

Sir: I beg to submit herewith a report of the work of the College of Architecture for the academic year 1925-26. For several years past the number of applicants for admission to this college has been in excess of that number for which adequate quarters and adequate instruction could be provided. The selection was made with the class which entered in September on the basis of scholastic record and the information obtained upon questionnaires which each applicant was required to fill out. Other blanks were sent to the principal of the school from which each graduated and to such other persons as were indicated by the applicant as

references. While some change in the form of these questionnaires might be desirable the Committee on Admissions was satisfied that the information obtained gave them a fairly good basis of selection. It is as yet too soon to tell whether there is any correlation between the rating given to each applicant by the Committee and his or her scholastic record in the University. At the present time the average scholastic rating of these students who entered in September would seem to be slightly above the average usually attained by first year students.

Limitation of numbers has introduced certain complications inasmuch as some of those refused the year before due to lack of space, either went to another University or to another College in this University and then applied for transfer, so that approximately twenty-five per cent of last year's incoming class had one or more years of College training before entering. The number of such students with advance standing would seem to be increasing, which may ultimately through force of circumstances place the college on what might be called a graduate basis.

A serious problem connected with admission is the comparatively small number of those applying who indicate a desire to study landscape architecture. The Department of Landscape Architecture was transferred to the College of Architecture from the College of Agriculture where the students, of this state at least, had free tuition. At the time when this transfer was made this College put all of its courses on the five-year basis including the course in Landscape Architecture. These two handicaps,—i. e. tuition and a five-year course as preparation for a profession which is as yet young in this country, may be the explanation of this falling off in the number of applications. This, it is the hope of the Committee, is only a temporary phase but nevertheless if continued would constitute a very real problem.

During the past year the faculty of Architecture has held several informal meetings to discuss the educational aims of the College and the relation of the college to the whole field of Fine Arts instruction in the University.

Courses are now offered in several colleges and departments of the University, but they are so scattered as to lose, for the student and perhaps for those giving such courses, the importance and authority which they deserve.

In number of faculty and total of student hours devoted to some phase of the Fine Arts, the College of Architecture is the most important. Its field is in the graphic and plastic arts. In the annual report of that college for the year 1897-8 and the following reports, strong pleas were made for greater development. Courses in the history of both architecture and painting and sculpture open to non-technical students have been maintained since before then and these courses have been strengthened as rapidly as financial consideration allowed. In 1919, with the approval of the University Faculty, the degree of Bachelor of Fine Arts was established in that college by the Board of Trustees on the understanding that for a time at least such action would not entail any considerable additional financial obligation.

In the College of Arts and Sciences, courses exist in the history of Greek Art as part of the work of the Department of Classical Archaeology; and in the Department or School of Philosophy, courses in the history of painting and sculpture are offered.

These are the major courses now offered in the field of graphic and plastic art.

It is a narrow definition of art, however, which would include only the graphic and plastic. Music and Poetry are major arts and as such should receive recognition and be given the dignity and importance to which they are entitled. Educationally, they differ from the plastic arts, inasmuch as generally speaking, one, music is a precocious art, the other, poetry, a mature art. The musical genius shows itself early, earlier than the average age of the entering college student. The poetic genius, on the other hand, seldom develops without a maturity of experience that is impossible at the age of the average graduate. Between these two, in years, comes the beginnings of art expression in the plastic and graphic arts.

These differences would seem to necessitate a difference in educational methods of approach. Instruction in a university in the graphic and plastic arts may

more readily be given on a professional basis. That is, the courses in those arts may be designed to give the preparatory training for ultimate practice of one of these arts, as well as giving to the non-professional or non-technical student that general knowledge of their history and theory without which a general broad education is lacking. Instruction in Music and Poetry would not seem susceptible of treatment of a similar professional nature.

This faculty is agreed, I believe, that more opportunity should be given to the student seeking a broad general education, irrespective of the college in which he or she may be enrolled, to become familiar with the historical and appreciative phases of all the arts, as opposed to the professional and that instruction in these phases should be strengthened.

The physical assembly of instruction in these subjects would enhance their importance.

The administrative assembly into a single college of Fine Arts would give a greater importance to all and each of the fine arts.

Such an assembly however is not in accord with past practice which has generally recognized the graphic and plastic arts as one field whose interests and point of view were sympathetically similar, music as another which was more closely allied with drama and poetry.

Historical precedence would not of necessity be a reason for refusing to consider the desirability of establishing a College of Fine Arts which should include Poetry, Music, Architecture, Painting and Sculpture, but it would not seem wise to suggest such an establishment unless its successful operation could be, in some measures, foretold as a result of the enthusiastic and sympathetic understanding and co-operation of each art with every other.

It would seem the part of wisdom, therefore, to build upon that which already exists, strengthen as much as may be possible the courses in Music and Poetry on the one hand and on the other leave as its general field of endeavor the graphic and plastic arts to the College of Architecture. In this college the courses in history and theory of the graphic and plastic arts should be strengthened, particularly if they are to make the contribution which they ought to the general university body.

Whether the name of the College of Architecture be changed to the College of Fine Arts would seem a question of little importance. To make such a change might seem to suggest that the graphic and plastic arts were the only fine arts, an unfortunate implication, and further, sentimental associations with the present name had perhaps better be respected.

The future may bring about a closer alliance of instruction in the various fields of fine arts. If they are fundamentally similar in aim and object, they will drift together naturally. They will co-operate and work together if that is true with greater and greater freedom without a forced amalgamation.

It has been argued that the proper line to draw in this field of fine arts is between professional and non-professional instruction. This distinction, I believe, is one which this faculty finds hard to understand. The person giving instruction to the non-technical student should have the knowledge and ability demanded by the professional student. High scholarship is but another way of saying professional standards.

This I believe is a fairly accurate outline of the thought of the Faculty of Architecture as to what place the College should take in the University, and is included in this report for the year as being of an importance comparable to the actual achievement of the College.

F. H. BOSWORTH,
Dean of the College of Architecture.

APPENDIX XI

REPORT OF THE DEAN OF THE COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING

To the President of the University:

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report upon the work of the College of Engineering for the year 1925-26.

In the report for the year 1924-25 reference was made to a study of engineering education then in progress under the auspices of the Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education in which study the College of Engineering at Cornell was participating. During the past year several partial reports have been issued by the committee in charge of this investigation and some of the results thus made public are worth noting. These reports are based upon questionnaires sent out to graduates and former students of colleges of engineering with a view of developing weaknesses in present methods of instruction and of discovering trends in the fields of work filled by men who have had the advantages of technical training.

These reports indicate that, in general, such men are fairly well satisfied with their training and it would appear that no radical changes in the curricula are necessary so far as the basic methods and content are concerned. Quoting from one of these reports: "As to the technical and scientific preparation for their work which they received in college 76.6 per cent state that it was either good or excellent. The importance assigned to the various general divisions of engineering curricula make for logical and natural sequence, with scientific and technical subjects scoring much higher than economic or cultural subjects. The only thing of special significance is that economic subjects are put ahead of cultural. While the engineer needs general cultural education just as he needs good character, it is the scientific and technical part of his education that prepares him for engineering rather than for something else. The outstanding criticism of engineering curricula is the lack of courses in business and economics. Of the recent graduates 50.9 per cent noted this as an important omission from their college courses, and in recommendations for improvements of the engineering courses the inclusion of these courses also has a prominent place." These comments are of more than passing interest to the Faculty of the College of Engineering since they coincide closely with the trend of educational thought in that body. Training in English and Economics is now included in all curricula of the college and provision is being made for enlarging the student's opportunities along these lines.

The burden of the suggestions for making provision for broadening the engineering curricula is that the college course be lengthened to five or six years. There appears to be little or no suggestion of making graduate schools of the engineering colleges. In fact what experiences we have had with doing so have been very discouraging, to say the least. A number of institutions have made registration for one or two years in the college of arts obligatory while still fixing the total length of the course at four years. It is difficult to see how this in any way helps the situation. If the first two years are devoted to bona fide broadening studies the last two years can be nothing but preparatory engineering work and even three years superimposed upon two such years of real arts work must necessarily be unsatisfactory. From the very nature of technical education with its sequential courses four years at least are required after high school to train a boy in the bare elements of engineering. It is possible, of course, to carry along some broadening studies during these four years, but any marked addition to these subjects must be accompanied by increased time.

For many years the College of Engineering has offered a six-year course in conjunction with the College of Arts and Sciences leading to the degree of A.B. at the end of four years of study and to the additional degree of C.E., M.E., or E.E. at the end of the sixth year. This is an ideal course for the man who has the time and money for the purpose. The great majority of our students, how-

ever, have neither, and it is only by a great effort that many are able to stay four years in college.

Recognizing this, the College of Engineering has been experimenting for a number of years with a five-year course in which the student completes the first three years of his course as prescribed by the regular curricula of one of the schools of the college. If at the end of that period he should wish to obtain a broader training he may spread his remaining technical work over two years thus making a five-year course, adding such liberal studies as may be necessary to fill out his time. This plan has the advantage that no student is cut off from obtaining a more liberal training and since English and Economics are required subjects in the first three years he can arrange a sequence of studies along liberal lines in such a manner as to obtain some real advanced instruction in cultural studies. This cannot be accomplished where the liberal studies are confined to the first one or two years as in the experiments now being conducted in other colleges and referred to above. This new arrangement of studies was announced formally last fall for the first time and will be observed with interest.

Another important matter discussed in these reports is the admission and elimination of students prior to graduation. The returns show that less than 30 per cent of the students entering American engineering schools graduate in four years and less than 40 per cent graduate at all. The elimination is greatest of course in the first two years.

Inquiry was made as to the causes of such failures and the returns from non-graduates of the Cornell College of Engineering from 1871 to 1924 are of course the most interesting to us. The reasons advanced are as follows:

	<i>Per cent</i>
Scholastic failure	16.1
Health	12.5
Financial difficulty	20.2
War service	10.2
Lack of interest in engineering	12.7
Voluntary change to another course	10.0
Change in family status: death	10.9
Business opportunity	4.5
Miscellaneous	2.9

From these data it would appear that the financial status of our students is of even greater importance than the scholastic so far as elimination is concerned and it would be interesting if we could have data on the influence of our rapidly growing loan funds. This point also has a considerable bearing upon the question of increased tuition which may have to be faced again in the near future. Statistics for the Cornell College of Engineering alone show a percentage of elimination somewhat lower than that of the national group. This is to be expected since there is, necessarily, a close connection between entrance preparation and ability to do college work. The entrance requirements at Cornell are somewhat in advance of nearly all other similar institutions and are administered rather rigorously. Our own statistics also show a larger percentage of failures among those who are admitted with entrance shortages and no doubt this is the primary cause of the very high percentage of elimination reported from other schools.

The committee reporting upon these data makes the following very significant statement:

"In spite of the fact that it is a universally recognized fact that social, athletic and other diversions have increased markedly in the colleges during the last few years, the number of scholastic failures attributed to these causes is very small."

There are many other interesting and important matters reported in these returns and the Faculty of the College has been holding a series of seminars for the purpose of discussing these and other related questions. The entire investigation promises to be very helpful and decidedly worth while.

Constant progress has been made during the past year in each of the three schools of the College in strengthening the work of teaching and of research. In the School of Civil Engineering, Professor Scofield and Mr. Wright have continued

their research on temperature changes and expansion or contraction during setting of Portland and Lumnite cement concretes and a preliminary report was published in the Cornell Civil Engineer for February 1926. In co-operation with the National Crushed Stone Association, experiments are now being planned to determine the effect of alternating stresses of varying magnitude upon concrete. The apparatus for these experiments will be constructed this summer.

One paper on the extensive research performed by Professors Turner and Schoder several years ago has been completed and accepted for publication by the American Society of Civil Engineers under the title of "Precise Weir Measurements." Professor Dawson who assisted Dr. Schoder in preparing this paper is expected here this summer to assist Dr. Schoder in preparing a second paper on the characteristics of weirs under very high heads. Mr. Wright is continuing the experiments on models of spillways started by Mr. Schiedenhelm last year in connection with his studies on the design for the Cheat River Dam.

The School of Civil Engineering makes grateful acknowledgment of the kindness of the Knickerbacker Portland Cement Company in again taking the junior and senior class of the School to Hudson, New York, for the purpose of inspecting its plants. This year's trip was especially interesting as inspections were made of the Sil Kirk yards, the new Castleton Bridge, and the Gilboa Dam as well as of the Cement plant at Hudson.

The Pennsylvania Portland Cement Company this year invited the sophomore class of the school to inspect its plant at Portland Point and entertained them at dinner. As the plant at Portland Point is a dry process plant and that at Hudson is a wet process plant, these trips gave our students an opportunity of comparing the two processes and are a very valuable adjunct to their academic work.

The opening of Willard Straight Hall this year made possible the carrying out of a plan that the faculty of the School of Civil Engineering has had in contemplation for some years, but has been prevented from consummating because of lack of facilities, namely, the holding of student-faculty luncheons. During the past year a series of such gatherings has been held and it is proposed to develop and extend the plan next year. The success of these luncheons this year indicates that such gatherings can be made to exercise a great and beneficial influence upon the family life of the school and without doubt they will do much to enhance the very cordial relations now existing between students and faculty in this school.

Bulletin No. 6 in the Experiment Station series was published during the year, entitled Viscometry in the Sibley School of Mechanical Engineering, Professor Upton being the author. Considerable progress has been made upon another bulletin. Director Diederichs reports a completed investigation on Explosive Combustion in Closed Cylinders under the auspices of the Heckscher Foundation. He also reports progress upon an investigation of the strength and hardness of certain bronzes and also another upon heat transfer from steam to heavy oil.

The following gifts to the Sibley School of Mechanical Engineering are gratefully acknowledged:

A fifteen horse power engine from the Western Electric Company.

Two heat-treating furnaces, the gift of Mr. Joseph Campbell, Jr.

One oil-fired melting furnace, the gift of the Lava Crucible Company of Pittsburgh.

The laboratory equipment has also been modernized by the addition of a new Froude water brake for testing high-speed engines, a new Fitchburg Uniflow Engine, and a 20,000 pound Olsen testing machine, the cost of the latter being partly defrayed from funds donated by Mr. Joseph Campbell.

Several years ago Professor Wells and Professor Ries, of the Department of Geology, began an investigation of the properties of molding sands. This has culminated in the development of several pieces of apparatus for scientifically determining these properties and Professor Wells has been constructing these appliances in the Sibley shops, a large number having already been constructed and sold, not only in this country but in France, Switzerland, Czecho-Slovakia, Japan, and other foreign countries. Aside from the advertising value of this product it has been a source of revenue that has enabled the department to purchase much needed equipment.

In the School of Electrical Engineering Professor Karapetoff reports the completion and publication of results of the following investigations:

Variable inductance in synchronous machines.

Circular loci in electrical machinery.

Theory of Absorption in solid dielectrics.

Kinematic computing devices for electrical machinery.

Heating of electrical machinery.

Professor Karapetoff also reports the following investigation completed by graduate students under his direction:

Energy measurements in transient arcs.

Low frequency surges in large interconnected electric systems.

Properties of current-limiting reactors.

The work of the College apparently still commands the same high respect throughout the country that it has so long enjoyed. Perhaps the most significant indication of this respect is the ease with which its graduates find employment and their continued success as they gain experience.

DEXTER S. KIMBALL,
Dean of the College of Engineering.

APPENDIX XII

REPORT OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE BOARD OF THE SUMMER SESSION

To the President of the University:

SIR: On behalf of the Administrative Board of the Summer Session, we have the honor to report as follows for the session of 1925:

ATTENDANCE

	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
In Summer Session	741	745	1486
In Summer School of Agriculture	212	379	591
	953	1124	2077
Less double registrants	71	104	175
	882	1020	1902
Summer Session of Law	108	13	121
	990	1033	2023

GRADUATE STUDENTS

Graduate Students in Summer Session	75	103	178
Graduate Students in Agriculture	44	39	83
Graduate Students in both	19	16	35
	138	158	296

ANALYSIS OF SUMMER SESSION REGISTRANTS

Undergraduates of Cornell	261	77	338
Undergraduates of other institutions	108	128	236
Students holding Cornell degrees	29	34	63
Students holding degrees from other institutions	118	180	298
Students holding Normal School diplomas	4	190	194

TEACHERS

	1923 Total	Men	1924 Women	Total	Men	1925 Women	Total
High School.....	240	54	206	260	59	131	190
Grades.....	246	9	212	221	4	191	195
Colleges.....	50	44	23	67	11	8	19
Normal Schools...	5	1	4	5	2	3	5
Kindergarten.....	13	—	9	9	—	7	7
Superintendents..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Principals.....	8	10	1	11	5	—	5
Supervisors.....	2	—	1	1	—	1	1
Others.....	13	1	15	16	3	24	27

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION

	1924	1925
New York.....	1132	1190
Pennsylvania.....	226	197
New Jersey.....	108	172
Other Middle States (Including Md., D.C., Del.)..	80	93
New England.....	118	75
Southern States.....	95	75
West Virginia.....	5	4
Virginia.....	12	12
North Carolina.....	12	8
South Carolina.....	6	8
Georgia.....	6	7
Florida.....	3	6
Alabama.....	10	5
Mississippi.....	5	3
Kentucky.....	5	7
Tennessee.....	14	3
Louisiana.....	3	1
Arkansas.....	4	—
Texas.....	10	11
Central States.....	88	80
Ohio.....	48	43
Indiana.....	10	10
Illinois.....	18	19
Michigan.....	12	8
Middle Western States.....	41	30
Missouri.....	12	3
Kansas.....	3	1
Wisconsin.....	4	7
Minnesota.....	4	10
Iowa.....	8	6
Nebraska.....	6	1
Oklahoma.....	4	2
North Western and Pacific Coast.....	15	10
South Dakota.....	1	—
Montana.....	—	1
Colorado.....	2	2
New Mexico.....	—	—
Utah.....	2	—
Arizona.....	—	1
Washington.....	3	3
Oregon.....	2	1
California.....	3	2
Idaho.....	2	—
Foreign Countries.....	95	80
	1998	2002

SUMMER SESSION ATTENDANCE BY COURSES

<i>Subject</i>	<i>1920</i>	<i>1921</i>	<i>1922</i>	<i>1923</i>	<i>1924</i>	<i>1925</i>
Astronomy.....	—	—	—	12	16	21
Chemistry.....	137	189	134	189	165	211
Drawing and Painting.....	—	—	50	38	60	67
Economics.....	132	135	236	331	277	288
Education.....	109	141	166	315	392	434
Engineering:						
Shop Work.....	39	30	48	18	13	—
Drawing.....	58	67	18	27	13	7
Descriptive Geometry.....	—	—	27	28	27	35
Kinematics.....	—	—	—	42	54	34
Mechanics.....	91	95	83	87	116	92
Hydraulics.....	19	25	20	21	26	16
Structural Engineering.....	50	67	63	90	115	88
English.....	407	520	465	591	595	611
Geography and Geology.....	233	213	315	247	280	231
German.....	66	49	60	39	75	62
Government.....	82	72	20	60	57	46
Health Education.....	—	—	—	—	—	28
History.....	175	199	218	268	245	248
Hygiene.....	—	—	—	12	22	—
Latin.....	30	45	48	42	66	60
Mathematics.....	313	364	319	268	293	220
Music.....	375	452	38	115	114	104
Philosophy.....	83	75	99	124	115	120
Physical Education.....	—	51	33	116	153	50
Physics.....	121	151	186	155	132	100
Psychology.....	132	177	201	164	208	180
Public Speaking.....	110	115	114	145	146	147
Romance Languages:						
French.....	232	228	205	185	185	210
Spanish.....	109	128	83	80	75	63
Zoology.....	82	—	—	—	—	—
	3116	3588	3274	3629	4035	3773

SUMMER SCHOOL OF BIOLOGY

Botany.....	57	47	49
Zoology.....	55	83	75
Botany and Zoology.....	13	20	13
(Courses dealing with both Plants and Animals)			
	125	150	137

SUMMER SCHOOL OF LAW

First Term.....	37	62	105
Second Term.....	32	63	100
	69	125	205

PRESIDENT'S REPORT

COST PER STUDENT HOUR (1925)

<i>Subject</i>	<i>Student Hours</i>	<i>Cost</i>	<i>Cost per Student Hour</i>
Astronomy	52	\$ 350	6.73
Chemistry	793	4300	5.42
Drawing and Painting	140	1575	11.25
Economics	779	3150	4.05
Education	768	4150	5.40
Engineering	863	6375	7.38
Descriptive Geometry	86	525	6.10
Mechanical Drawing	19	700	36.84
Mechanics	356	2875	8.07
Hydraulics	60	700	11.66
Structural Engineering	111	525	4.73
Highway Engineering	144	525	3.64
Kinematics	87	525	6.03
English	1170	3975	3.39
Geography and Geology	373	3125	8.37
German	227	1400	6.16
Government	82	700	8.53
History	492	3100	6.30
Hygiene	56	525	9.37
Latin	110	1400	12.72
Mathematics	716	5600	7.82
Music	157	1775	11.30
Philosophy	226	1400	6.19
Physics	277	3900	14.08
Psychology	358	2325	6.49
Public Speaking	379	2550	6.73
Romance Languages	722	4675	6.47
French	566	2875	5.08
Spanish	156	1800	11.53
	8740	\$56350	6.44
Swimming	50	400	8.00

Your attention is called to the general tables of enrollment in which you will notice that the total attendance upon all Departments offering Summer Session work was 2023, which figure should be compared with the number for the Session of 1924, namely 2070. The falling-off in attendance would have been greater had it not been for markedly increased enrollment in the Summer Session of Law. The registration in the allied departments, the University Summer Session and the Summer School of Agriculture was 1902, compared to 1998 in 1924, and 1894 for 1923. The major loss was in the University Summer Session. This was not unexpected; two factors which could be definitely foreseen probably entered into the situation, namely, the discontinuance of the work in Equitation, which enrolled more than one hundred students in 1924, most of whom were attracted to the Summer Session principally for this opportunity, and the increase in our tuition fee from \$40 to \$50. As a matter of fact, certain other factors entered to divert from us some groups of teachers who in the past have come to Cornell. These factors were the extension of Summer Session work in the Universities of Rochester and of Buffalo, on the one hand, and a lessening emphasis upon summer session attendance in the States of Pennsylvania and New England. On the other hand, a very marked feature of this Session was the increase in number of graduate students enrolled, the total, 296, to be contrasted with 190 for the preceding year. The figures for the Summer Session proper were 178 this year, compared with 118 for 1924. There were a few more undergraduates of Cornell registered than in 1924, the comparative figures being 338 and 318. There was a falling-off in the number of undergraduates from other Universities, and in the number of teachers attending.

The table of geographical distribution shows an increased enrollment from

New York State and New Jersey, but decreases in other sections of the country. This would seem to indicate the need for a somewhat wider program of publicity than we have been adopting.

A study of the table covering attendance by courses, shows that the increases in Education, English, and Public Speaking are apparently in line with a trend covering a period of years. The falling-off in such courses as Mathematics and Geography, would seem to be in line with a fluctuation in enrollment in these subjects which it is difficult to explain. The lessened enrollment in Physics and in Spanish seem to follow rather definite trends away from these subjects. In the case of Physics, there does not seem to be an adequate explanation.

A close relationship, of course, exists between attendance upon the courses, and the table showing cost per student hour for each Department. A study of this table suggests a recommendation to those Departments which seem to show a considerable fluctuation in numbers which cannot be predicted, of a budget arrangement whereby some members of the staff can be retained tentatively with the option of using their services if necessary, but without a full obligation toward them. The Department of Mathematics has already agreed to such an arrangement. There would not seem to be any justification in the light of this table for recommending discontinuance of any of the existing Departments on the score of unjustifiable expense, but the question should be raised with some of the Departments as to the curtailment of some of their offerings.

Much concern has been expressed in recent Summer Sessions regarding the morale of the summer student body, both in attitude toward the classroom work, and general conduct especially in connection with social functions. To remedy this condition a number of regulations were put into effect, which resulted most favorably, and it was the general feeling, as expressed by administrative officers and officers of instruction, that the spirit of the entire Session was more earnest and serious than in recent years. The very fine work done by Dean White and her associates in the dormitories made it possible to eliminate undesirable students, and served as a deterrent to any disposition towards undue frivolity. The administrative officers placed a number of checks upon enrollment which also tended to eliminate students who had no earnest purpose in their work. It is recommended that these same precautions be taken in the future.

As a result of the increased tuition, it was possible to increase salaries of the staff of instruction, the scale decided upon being \$700 for professors, \$525 for assistant professors, and \$300 to \$350 for instructors. In certain cases departmental budgets required some deviations from these figures, but they held in general. This scale, while an improvement over the old figures, is not yet entirely adequate. It is hoped that the University can see its way to advance the schedule to a figure comparable with the salary schedules of the regular sessions.

By way of general recommendations for the Sessions of 1926, it would seem desirable to make no great changes from the policy or offerings of 1925. Considerations might, however, well be given to a moderate and dignified extension of the work offered in Physical Education. There is a continual demand for courses in Physical Education, and there would seem to be a real reason based upon this demand, for expanding the offerings. This suggestion must not be confused with any desire to revive the type of school conducted here in recent years. The thought would be to make the offering of strictly university grade, and to set up standards for admission to the courses, which would insure a proper type of students. The University Department of Physical Education is being asked to submit a statement of staff requirements and possible courses, by way of a beginning in this work. Further recommendations will depend upon the character of this proposal.

R. H. JORDAN,
Chairman of the Summer Session.

APPENDIX XIII

REPORT OF THE DEAN OF WOMEN

To the President of the University:

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report for the year 1925-26.

REGISTRATION

The registration of women for the year 1925-26 as shown by colleges was as follows:

REGISTRATION BY COLLEGES

Arts.....	621
Agriculture.....	169
Home Economics.....	320
Graduate School.....	110
Law.....	11
Engineering.....	2
Architecture.....	13
Veterinary.....	2
Medicine—Ithaca.....	4
Medicine—New York.....	36
Total for year.....	1288
Total registration in Ithaca.....	1252

The total attendance of women for the year was 1288, a decrease of 7 over the preceding year. The total registration in Ithaca was 1252. The subjoined tables show the attendance of women students during the past five years and also the distribution among colleges.

DISTRIBUTION BY COLLEGES OF WOMEN STUDENTS DURING LAST FIVE YEARS

Year	Arts	Agr.	Grad.	Law	Eng.	Arch.	Med.	Vet.	H. E.	Total	Net
1921-22	667	396	64	7	8	19	50	2		1197	1197
1922-23	627	427	76	4	5	26	44	2		1211	1211
1923-24	651	470	91	6	3	25	39	2		1289	1289
1924-25	630	505	82	9	2	25	40	2		1295	1295
1925-26	621	169	110	11	2	13	40	2	320	1288	1288

REGISTRATION BY COLLEGES AND CLASSES

	Arts	Agr.	Med.	Eng.	Arch.	Law	Vet.	H. E.	Grad.	Total
1926.....	129	36	1		1	5		61		233
1927.....	141	43		1	4	3	1	90		283
1928.....	141	24			4	3		72		244
1929.....	185	42	3	1	3		1	81		316
1930.....	15	4			1			9		29
Special....	10	20						7		37
Grad.....									110	110
Med. N. Y.			36							36
	621	169	40	2	13	11	2	320	110	1288

HOUSING

REGISTRATION BY RESIDENCE

	First Term	Per cent	Second Term	Per cent
Prudence Risley.....	192	16.03	186	15.83
Sage College.....	183	15.29	178	15.15
University Houses.....	179	14.96	172	14.74
Approved Houses.....	121	10.12	118	10.10
Sororities.....	224	18.72	225	19.30
At Home.....	130	10.85	130	11.18
Working for Room and Board.....	40	3.34	40	3.47
Special Arrangement.....	128	10.69	119	10.23
Total in Halls and University Houses.....	554	46.28	536	45.72
Total not in Halls and University Houses.....	643	53.72	632	54.28
Total for semester.....	1197	100.00	1168	100.00
Withdrew second semester.....			84	
Entered second semester.....	55			
	1252		1252	

SELF-SUPPORTING STUDENTS

The subjoined table indicates the number of women who are known to be meeting part or all of their own expenses while in college and the types of work in which they are engaged.

CLASSIFICATION OF WOMEN STUDENTS WHO HAVE DONE REMUNERATIVE WORK
DURING THE YEAR 1925-26

Working for Room and Board in private families.....	40
Working for Room and Board in Sorority Houses.....	23
Chaperons.....	10
Charge of night door.....	2
Waiting Table	
Dormitories.....	125
" substitutes.....	50
Sororities.....	15
Outside dining rooms.....	6
Work by the hour	
Care of children, housework, or clerical work.....	152
Telephone.....	17
Elevator.....	17
Laundry.....	2
Total.....	459

May I take this opportunity to express to you my deep appreciation of the courtesy and help that you have always given me in my work as Dean of Women at Cornell and my continued interest in and hope for the development of the work along lines that will make it a more integral part of the life of the University and, therefore, increasingly helpful, both to the women of the University and the University as a whole.

GEORGIA L. WHITE,
Dean of Women.

APPENDIX XIV

REPORT OF THE REGISTRAR

To the President of the University:

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my thirtieth annual report as Registrar of the University. The report covers the academic year 1925-26 including the Summer Session of 1925.

THE YEAR

	Days in Session	Sun- days	Holi- days	Vaca- tion	Total
Summer vacation, June 16—July 5.....	..	..	..	20	20
Summer Session, July 6—Aug. 14.....	35	5	..	..	40
Summer vacation, Aug. 15—Sept. 22.....	..	..	..	39	39
First term, Sept. 23—Feb. 3.....	101½	16	1	..	118½
Christmas vacation, Dec. 20—Jan. 3.....	..	..	..	15½	15½
First term, vacation, Feb. 4.....	..	..	..	1	1
Spring vacation, Apr. 4—Apr. 11.....	..	..	..	8½	8½
Second term, Feb. 5—June 14.....	103½	17	1	..	121½

STUDENTS

The accompanying table shows the attendance for 1925-26, gives the number of students who have received instruction this year, including those in the 1925 Summer Session, in the 1925 Summer School of Agriculture, in the 1925-26 Winter Courses in Agriculture and the Summer School in Law, but excluding duplicates, as 7368.

The accompanying table shows the attendance in each course since the opening of the University in 1868.

MATRICULATES

The following table shows that 2597 students have registered during the present year for the first time. The table also shows the method of admission. Students entering for the first time in the Summer Session and in the Summer School in Agriculture are not considered as matriculates, but for convenience are listed in this table.

Graduates.....	224	Coll. Ent. Board Exams.....	29
Advanced standing.....	240	Medical (N.Y.C.).....	58
Regents' credentials.....	603	Summer Session (1925).....	675
School certificates.....	470	Summer School in Agr. (1925)...	207
By examination.....	11	Sum. Grad. (Per. Dir.).....	6
As special students.....	48	Summer School Law.....	26
Total.....			2597

The small number entering by some of the methods mentioned above is due to the fact that two or more methods have been combined in a single case, the student, however, being listed in the group to which the major portion of his entrance belongs.

ADMISSION FROM OTHER COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

The Registrar has charge of all credentials presented by applicants coming from other institutions. This system has given uniformity of action on similar certificates when the applicants enter different colleges at this University.

In the following list should be included properly a number of cases of special students who, coming from other colleges, would have been eligible for admission to advanced standing. Such students, however, preferred to be admitted as specials. Some later changed to a regular course but are not included in the tables.

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF STUDENTS IN EACH COURSE SINCE THE OPENING OF THE UNIVERSITY IN 1868

[illegible]

*Includes those registered merely "Optional;" e. g. "Optional Agr." "Sp. Agr.," etc., are counted in the course to which they belong. The classification of "Optionals" was always vague, and this accounts for the sudden fluctuations in that course which appear in the Catalogue.
 †Summer Session of 1892.
 The table for 1916-17 includes the 1916 Summer Session and 1916 Summer School in Agriculture. Thereafter the year is from July 1 to June 30.

ATTENDANCE FOR THE YEAR 1925-26

Dept. & Coll. Degrees	Graduate A.M., Ph.D., M.M.E., Etc.			Arts & Sciences A.B., B. Chem.			Law LL. B.			Medicine M. D.			Agriculture B.S.			Home Economics B.S.			Veterinary D. V. M.			Architecture B. Arch., B.F.A., B.L.A.			Engineering C. E., M. E., E.E.			Summer Sess. 1925			Summer School in Agr.			Summer School in Law 2nd 1925, 1st 1926			Totals		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total						
	Graduates	Class of 1930	Class of 1929	Class of 1928	Class of 1927	Class of 1926	Specials	Totals	Duplicates	Net Totals	Sum. Sch. Law to July 1, 1926	Sum. 1926 Grad. (Per.Dir.) to July 1, 1926	Grad. 1925 (Per. Dir.) after July 1, 1925	Winter Agr.	Summer (1925)	Totals	Duplicates	Net Totals	Sum. Sch. Law to July 1, 1926	Sum. 1926 Grad. (Per.Dir.) to July 1, 1926	Grad. 1925 (Per. Dir.) after July 1, 1925	Winter Agr.	Summer (1925)	Totals	Duplicates	Net Totals	Sum. Sch. Law to July 1, 1926	Sum. 1926 Grad. (Per.Dir.) to July 1, 1926	Grad. 1925 (Per. Dir.) after July 1, 1925	Winter Agr.	Summer (1925)	Totals	Duplicates	Net Totals					
530	132	662	31	16	47	1	1	71	12	83	184	31	215	25	98	123	22	1	23	9	2	11	22		22								530	132	662				
348	190	538	348	153	501	25	3	28	57	11	68	168	29	197	29	78	107	18		18	4	4	36	283	1	284							93	32	125				
336	156	492	336	156	492	60	2	62	51	7	58	122	41	163	35	103	138	26	1	27	37	5	42	309	1	310							966	337	1303				
299	135	431	299	135	431	56	5	61	55	9	64	145	34	179	19	66	85	21		21	38	5	43	298		298							966	278	1244				
7	13	20	7	13	20	3		3	6	2	8	19	30	49	2	10	12				7	2	9	2		2							976	316	1292				
530	132	662	1366	663	2029	145	10	155	240	41	281	665	170	835	114	364	478	87	2	89	167	20	187	1191	2	1193							928	254	1182				
530	132	662	1366	663	2029	145	10	155	240	41	281	665	170	835	114	364	478	87	2	89	167	20	187	1191	2	1193							46	55	101				
530	132	662	1366	663	2029	145	10	155	240	41	281	665	170	835	114	364	478	87	2	89	167	20	187	1191	2	1193							75	16	91				
530	132	662	1366	663	2029	145	10	155	240	41	281	665	170	835	114	364	478	87	2	89	167	20	187	1191	2	1193							4430	1388	5818				
77	12	89																																					
43	5	48																																					
139	152	291																																					
789	301	1090	1366	663	2029	145	10	155	240	41	281	789	185	974	114	364	478	87	2	89	167	20	187	1191	2	1193	750	742	1492*	214	370	584*	1103	1264	2367				
102	15	117	1366	663	2029	145	10	155	240	41	281	789	185	974	114	364	478	87	2	89	167	20	187	1191	2	1193	750	742	1492*	214	370	584*	1103	1264	2367				
687	286	973	1366	663	2029	145	10	155	240	41	281	789	185	974	114	364	478	87	2	89	167	20	187	1191	2	1193	750	742	1492*	214	370	584*	1103	1264	2367				
687	286	973	1366	663	2029	145	10	155	240	41	281	789	185	974	114	364	478	87	2	89	167	20	187	1191	2	1193	750	742	1492*	214	370	584*	1103	1264	2367				
687	286	973	1366	663	2029	145	10	155	240	41	281	789	185	974	114	364	478	87	2	89	167	20	187	1191	2	1193	750	742	1492*	214	370	584*	1103	1264	2367				
687	286	973	1366	663	2029	145	10	155	240	41	281	789	185	974	114	364	478	87	2	89	167	20	187	1191	2	1193	750	742	1492*	214	370	584*	1103	1264	2367				
687	286	973	1366	663	2029	145	10	155	240	41	281	789	185	974	114	364	478	87	2	89	167	20	187	1191	2	1193	750	742	1492*	214	370	584*	1103	1264	2367				
687	286	973	1366	663	2029	145	10	155	240	41	281	789	185	974	114	364	478	87	2	89	167	20	187	1191	2	1193	750	742	1492*	214	370	584*	1103	1264	2367				
687	286	973	1366	663	2029	145	10	155	240	41	281	789	185	974	114	364	478	87	2	89	167	20	187	1191	2	1193	750	742	1492*	214	370	584*	1103	1264	2367				
687	286	973	1366	663	2029	145	10	155	240	41	281	789	185	974	114	364	478	87	2	89	167	20	187	1191	2	1193	750	742	1492*	214	370	584*	1103	1264	2367				
687	286	973	1366	663	2029	145	10	155	240	41	281	789	185	974	114	364	478	87	2	89	167	20	187	1191	2	1193	750	742	1492*	214	370	584*	1103	1264	2367				
687	286	973	1366	663	2029	145	10	155	240	41	281	789	185	974	114	364	478	87	2	89	167	20	187	1191	2	1193	750	742	1492*	214	370	584*	1103	1264	2367				
687	286	973	1366	663	2029	145	10	155	240	41	281	789	185	974	114	364	478	87	2	89	167	20	187	1191	2	1193	750	742	1492*	214	370	584*	1103	1264	2367				
687	286	973	1366	663	2029	145	10	155	240	41	281	789	185	974	114	364	478	87	2	89	167	20	187	1191	2	1193	750	742	1492*	214	370	584*	1103	1264	2367				
687	286	973	1366	663	2029	145	10	155	240	41	281	789	185	974	114	364	478	87	2	89	167	20	187	1191	2	1193	750	742	1492*	214	370	584*	1103	1264	2367				
687	286	973	1366	663	2029	145	10	155	240	41	281	789	185	974	114	364	478	87	2	89	167	20	187	1191	2	1193	750	742	1492*	214	370	584*	1103	1264	2367				
687	286	973	1366	663	2029	145	10	155	240	41	281	789	185	974	114	364	478	87	2	89	167	20	187	1191	2	1193	750	742	1492*	214	370	584*	1103	1264	2367				
687	286	973	1366	663	2029	145	10	155	240	41	281	789	185	974	114	364	478	87	2	89	167	20	187	1191	2	1193	750	742	1492*	214	370	584*	1103	1264	2367				
687	286	973	1366	663	2029	145	10	155	240	41	281	789	185	974	114	364	478	87	2	89	167	20	187	1191	2	1193	750	742	1492*	214	370	584*	1103	1264	2367				
687	286	973	1366	663	2029	145	10	155	240	41	281	789	185	974	114	364	478	87	2	89	167	20	187	1191	2	1193	750	742	1492*	214	370	584*	1103	1264	2367				
687	286	973	1366	663	2029	145	10	155	240	41	281	789	185	974	114	364	478	87	2	89	167	20	187	1191	2	1193	750	742	1492*	214	370	584*	1103	1264	2367				
687	286	973	1366	663	2029	145	10	155	240	41	281	789	185	974	114	364	478	87	2	89	167	20	187	1191	2	1193	750	742	1492*	214	370	584*	1103	1264	2367				
687	286	973	1366	663	2029	145	10	155	240	41	281	789	185	974	114	364	478	87	2	89	167	20	187	1191	2	1193	750	742	1492*	214	370	584*	1103	1264	2367				
687	286	973	1366	663	2029	145	10	155	240	41	281	789	185	974	114	364	478	87	2	89	167	20	187	1191	2	1193	750	742	1492*	214	370	584*	1103	1264	2367				
687	286	973	1366	663	2029	145	10	155	240	41	281	789	185	974	114	364	478	87	2	89	167	20	187	1191	2	1193	750	742	1492*	214	370	584*	1103	1264	2367				
687	286	973	1366	663	2029	145	10	155	240	41	281	789	185	974	114	364	478	87	2	89	167	20	187	1191	2	1193	750	742	1492*	214	370	584*	1103	1264	2367				
687	286	973	1366	663	2029	145	10	155	240	41	281	789	185	974	114	364	478	87	2	89	167	20	187	1191	2	1193	750	742	1492*	214	370	584*	1103	1264	2367				
687	286	973	1366	663	2029	145	10	155	240	41	281	789	185	974	114	364	478	87	2	89	167	20	187	1191	2	1193	750	742	1492*	214	370	584*	1103	1264	2367				
687	286	973	1366	663	2029	145	10	155	240	41	281	789	185	974	114	364	478	87	2	89	167	20	187	1191	2	1193	750	742	1492*	214	370	584*	1103	1264	2367				
687	286	973	1366	663	2029	145	10	155	240	41	281	789	185	974	114	364	478	87	2	89	167	20	187	1191	2	1193	750												

*Includes 180 (71 Men, 109 Women) registered in both Summer Session and Summer School in Agriculture.

†Excludes 91 duplicates of Regular Session (75 Men, 16 Women.)

‡Excludes 91 duplicates of Regular Session and 180 registered in Summer Session and Summer School in Agriculture.

FIRST DEGREES

ADVANCED DEGREES

****The Certificate of War Alumnus is conferred by the Trustees, on the recommendation of the Faculty in recognition of patriotic service; it conveys all the rights and privileges of an Alumnus of the University. The degrees conferred in September and February are counted with those conferred in the following June.**

The following table shows the age in years and months of students at graduation for the ten year classes 1870-1925. It also shows the age separately for men and women. The Masters' degrees are listed in one group and the Doctors' in another. The age at graduation of the youngest member of the graduating class and also that of the oldest member are given as well as the median age.

		Arts		Law		Medicine		Veterinary		Agriculture		Architecture		Civil Eng.		Mech. Eng.		Masters		Doctors		War
		Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women		Al.
Class of 1870:																						
Minimum...		20-4																				
Median...		21-11																				
Maximum...		28-5																				
Class of 1880:																						
Minimum...		18-11	19-8							20-6		19-6		21-0		23-0		20-3			22-9	
Median...		22-3	22-2							21-0		21-5		22-8		25-1		20-3			22-9	
Maximum...		32-8	24-6							30-0		23-5		25-9		28-1		20-3			22-9	
Class of 1890:																						
Minimum...		19-9	20-11	20-1						20-1		20-7		19-2		20-2		20-7		23-5	28-10	
Median...		22-4	23-0	22-6						23-2		23-9		22-11		23-1		24-1		26-10	29-6	
Maximum...		32-6	27-1	36-2						25-3		26-11		27-10		36-1		29-10		31-5	30-3	
Class of 1900:																						
Minimum...		20-0	20-6	19-6		21-3	23-6	22-6		22-7		21-2		20-11		19-9		22-0		21-11	24-0	30-8
Median...		22-10	22-11	22-5		24-5	26-9	25-1		23-10		23-0		23-10		22-10		24-9		30-6	30-10	31-3
Maximum...		36-3	33-8	34-4		38-4	38-2	34-9		28-2		28-1		28-8		30-0		40-2		42-0	41-0	33-0
Class of 1905:																						
Minimum...		19-11	20-6	20-9	22-1	20-9	21-10	20-11		20-9		27-6	22-2	20-5		20-4		21-4		23-11	23-5	37-5
Median...		22-6	22-10	23-5	22-1	23-6	20-10	25-5		23-10		27-6	24-4	24-1		23-3		25-1		29-3	31-2	37-5
Maximum...		33-10	52-5	29-3	22-1	38-10	38-4	33-0		38-3		27-6	30-0	33-8		32-6		36-1		32-5	40-4	37-5
Class of 1910:																						
Minimum...		20-1	20-8	20-10	22-6	21-3	27-6	21-0	24-8	20-9		21-10	22-3	19-9		20-2		21-7		20-8	23-0	26-5
Median...		22-5	22-6	22-10	22-6	23-9	30-8	23-7	24-8	24-0		23-0	23-0	23-5		22-11		26-1		28-10	29-6	
Maximum...		34-7	45-2	26-9	22-6	33-9	39-11	47-0	24-8	34-10		24-2	36-4	31-11		32-7		32-4		29-8	38-7	36-1
Class of 1915:																						
Minimum...		20-1	20-5	20-5		23-6	26-4	20-7		20-2		20-8	20-4	20-7		20-1		24-6		24-7	25-6	28-2
Median...		22-6	22-5	22-10		28-10	27-3	23-0		23-7		23-4	23-9	22-8		22-10		27-10		28-5	29-4	
Maximum...		34-4	36-5	32-3		31-9	40-5	43-5		40-8		40-5	36-0	32-11		27-10		42-1		42-0	42-1	34-0
Class of 1920:																						
Minimum...		16-9	20-6	20-11	21-4	23-9	23-9	21-7		19-9		20-3	21-11	19-8		20-8		21-4		20-9	24-9	25-8
Median...		22-6	22-3	22-11		20-8	20-6	25-0		23-10		22-10	24-8	23-6		23-5		24-10		26-0	30-11	30-7
Maximum...		33-2	44-5	29-11	26-10	30-10	44-1	32-0		43-11		38-2	31-0	33-6		34-7		51-6		47-6	49-9	45-4
Class of 1925:																						
Minimum...		19-4	19-7	21-7		23-1	25-2	20-9	22-9	20-3		19-1	23-1	20-4		20-4		20-1		19-8	23-4	30-4
Median...		22-0	22-0	23-8		25-9	27-4	24-0		23-3		22-7	24-11	22-8		22-10		26-8		24-11	28-8	40-2
Maximum...		29-7	30-1	33-1		32-11	34-2	38-2	25-7	45-3		35-2	31-6	26-1		34-6		43-6		43-10	47-4	52-2

ADMISSION ON SCHOOL CERTIFICATE, REGENTS' CREDENTIALS, AND EXAMINATIONS

The Registrar has charge of the credentials of those entering by school certificate, by Regents' credentials and by examinations, including the examinations conducted by the College Entrance Examination Board.

During the past sixteen years the number of applicants admitted by school certificate, by Regents' credentials, and by examinations, has been as follows:

	'10-11	'11-12	'12-13	'13-14	'14-15	'15-16	'16-17	'17-18	'18-19	'19-20	'20-21	'21-22	'22-23	'23-24	'24-25	'25-26
Cert'ficate	524	517	601	587	647	683	605	524	648	636	646	600	527	595	483	479
Regents	311	420	404	476	494	520	544	476	649	575	543	527	596	605	570	603
Examin.	8	12	11	6	9	28	9	7	4	12	7	8	4	2	9	11
C.E.E.B.	14	18	13	14	27	7	13	20	22	31	23	23	33	34	21	29
Total	857	967	1029	1083	1177	1238	1171	1027	1323	1254	1219	1157	1160	1236	1083	1113

The inserted table gives the number admitted to graduation. Care has been taken to discriminate between closely allied degrees, but such have been grouped so as to show at a glance the number in each department.

DAVID F. HOY,
Registrar.

APPENDIX XV

REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN

To the President of the University:

SIR: The work of the library has gone on as usual. With ever increasing difficulty the materials have been kept in order with but few necessary dislocations because of the crowded condition which grows greater with each succeeding month.

The library has been open for use throughout the year daily except Sundays, and the major holidays, Christmas, New Year's Day, Fourth of July, and Labor Day, from 8 to 10:30 during the term time and from 9 to 5 during vacation days.

The unpacked boxes of the Loewy books remain in storage for want of space to shelve them and for want of working space necessary to accession, classify, and catalogue them. Those that have been unpacked are roughly grouped so that it is possible to get at them, but without a complete record and a definite location they are often overlooked when wanted.

Through the generosity of Mr. Victor Emanuel, Class of 1918, the library has come into possession of the St. John Wordsworth collection, brought together by Mrs. Cynthia Morgan St. John and kept in her Ithaca home as long as she lived. The collection consists of some 300 volumes of works by Wordsworth, about 400 biographical works, and about 300 miscellaneous volumes that contain something about Wordsworth or his region. With the collection came an early portrait of Wordsworth painted by Shuter and a bust that was given by Mrs. Wordsworth to Professor Henry Reed of Philadelphia, from whose daughter Mrs. St. John secured it. An interesting collection of manuscript letters of the Wordsworth family in addition to some original manuscript copies of the poet's own work and a copy of one of the rarest printed items—the Lyrical Ballads, 1798, with the Bristol imprint—are among the items received. It is eminently fitting that this collection, made by an Ithacan, should find a permanent place in the University Library. When a proper place in an enlarged library building is provided this collection together with all the Wordsworth materials now in the general library can be brought together as a memorial to Mrs. St. John and the generous donor.

Through the generous gift of Mr. Henry J. Patten, '84, of Chicago, the library

has been able to purchase a set of *Mercurius Politicus*, a rare periodical weekly, the beginning of which is attributed to John Milton, covering the period from 1650 to 1660. Another important publication that rarely comes into the market, *Acta eruditorum*, has been added. This work is a series of publications by Leipzig University professors, dealing with various fields of learning as set forth from 1682 to 1776, thus making it one of the earliest sets of scientific serials. The latest important addition is the series of *Memorie* of the *Societa Italiana delle Scienze*, 1782 to 1920, a set long sought for but rarely found.

The National Union list of serials, a publication started in 1924 to include all important sets of serials in the libraries in the United States and Canada, with indications as to where such sets may be found, is nearing the end. This list will contain approximately 75,000 entries and will enable the library to locate periodicals in other libraries when needed for research work, and will also enable the several departments of our own university to learn whether a particular set is in our own library without having to come to the library to find out. The work of compiling this list has been shared in by several workers on the library staff who have willingly added this to their regular duties. Another year will see the end of this, the most important bibliographical publication done in America.

Mr. John P. Young, '94, has generously added to the library funds for the purchase of books in the field of botany, a much needed addition in a field so large in its literary needs that the possible annual appropriation from library funds could not meet the needs.

ACCESSIONS DIVISION

The general accessions to the University library during the year were 10,925, which does not include the additions to special collections as shown by the accompanying table. Of these general accessions 5,114 came as gifts or exchanges. The constantly increasing cost of books and periodicals makes it impossible to add many titles, and to complete some of the sets now in the library. Some of the incomplete sets of periodicals are gifts that we do not regard as of enough value to spend money to complete them. The more important ones we are endeavoring to complete.

BOOKS, BOUND PAMPHLETS, MAPS, MSS., ETC.

General Library exclusive of the following	502,763
Anthon Collection, purchased 1868	6,770
Bopp Collection, purchased 1868	2,014
Sparks Collection, purchased 1872	5,717
White Historical Library, Gift 1891	23,177
Zarncke Collection, Gift 1883	13,000
British Patents, Gift 1868	3,108
	<hr/>
	53,786
Fiske Dante Collection, Gift 1893	9,345
Fiske Petrarch Collection, Gift 1905	4,167
Fiske Icelandic Collection, Gift 1905	17,441
Wason Collection, Gift 1918	10,074
Volumes of C. U. Theses Deposited	7,631
Philological Seminary Collection	1,088
Philosophical Seminary Collection	916
German Seminary Collection	769
French Seminary Collection	24
Latin Seminary Collection	325
American History Collection	614
	<hr/>

52,394

Maps in Cornell University Library.....	1,068
C. U. Plans deposited.....	200
U. S. Coast Survey charts.....	950
U. S. Geological Survey Topog. sheets.....	2,505
U. S. Geological Survey Atlases.....	215
British Geological Survey Maps.....	600

5,538

Manuscripts.....	787
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787

General Law Library, Gifts and Purchases.....	47,457
Moak Law Library, Gift 1893.....	12,500
Flower Veterinary Library, Gift.....	6,558
Barnes Hall Library, Gift.....	2,765
Goldwin Smith Hall Library.....	2,815
Van Cleef Memorial Library.....	2,011
Evans Mathematical Library.....	420
Comstock Memorial Library.....	912
Kuickling Collection, Gift 1919.....	2,134
Architectural College Library.....	1,402
Economics Laboratory Collection.....	340
Entomology Laboratory Collection.....	2,403
Prudence Risley Hall Collection.....	841
Gray Memorial Library.....	502

83,066

N. Y. State College of Agriculture Library.....	42,784
N. Y. State Forest College Library.....	1,181
N. Y. State Plant Pathology Collection.....	424

44,389

742,723

IMPORTANT PERIODICAL SETS ADDED DURING THE YEAR 1925-26

- Cumberland & Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society. Transactions. 1870-1911.
 Society of Glass Technology. Journal 1-8.
 Semaine des enfants. 1857-66.
 Theatrical Observer 1821-34.
 Correspondent 1827-9.
 Revue des grands procès contemporains, 1883-1913.
 Astraea 1825-69.
 Ars quatuor coronatorum 1888-1907.
 Masonic Standard 1898-1903.
 Freemason's Chronicle 1875-1894.
 Freemason's Quarterly Review 1834-47.
 Freimaurer Zeitung 1847-97.
 Monthly Mirror 1795-1810.
 Celtic Magazine 1875-88.
 Allgemeine botanische Zeitschrift 1895-1919.
 Devonshire Association for the Advancement of Science, Literature, and Art. Transactions 1862-1924.
 East Anglian Notes and Queries 1864-1910.
 Mercurius Politicus 1650-60.
 Studie Documenti di Storia e Diritto 1880-1904.

Devon and Cornwall Notes and Queries 1901-25.

Drama 1821-5.

Acta Eruditorum 1682-1782.

Deutsche Zoologische Gesellschaft. Verhandlungen 1891-1924.

LIST OF SETS COMPLETED 1925-26

R. Accademia dei Lincei. Memorie 1894-1920.

Societa Reg. Scientiarum Upsaliensis 1795-1850, 1899-1923.

Beiträge zur Anatomie des Ohres. 1908-21.

Bayerische Akademie der Wissenschaften zu München, Abhandlungen 1763-1823.

Nuova Antologia 1866-83.

Societa Italiana delle Scienze. Memorie 1782-1879.

IMPORTANT PURCHASES 1925-26

Hübner. Der Sammlung Europäisches Schmetterlings	6 v.	1793-1805
Herrich-Schäffer. Schmetterlinge von Europa	7 v.	1845-61
Jacquemont. Voyage dans l'Inde	6 v.	1841-4

A FEW IMPORTANT GIFTS 1925-26

Mercurius Politicus, the gift of Mr. H. J. Patten.

A gift of \$400, by Mr. J. P. Young for the purchase of works on botany.

Koberger Bible, 1475, from the Hewett estate.

PERIODICAL DIVISION

In addition to the receipt and record of all periodicals received currently during the year the preparation and supervision of the binding of the material has been done by this division. All volumes of periodicals are carefully collated and specifications written out to prevent the binders from making mistakes in putting the parts together and in lettering the volumes. The burden of checking the Union List for current periodicals has fallen to this division.

PERIODICALS CURRENTLY RECEIVED

By subscription.....	1,237
By gift and exchange.....	1,083
Periodicals bound.....	3,027
Volumes on open shelves.....	3,184
Current periodicals on open shelves.....	761

CLASSIFICATION DIVISION

In addition to the work of assigning notation marks to the materials received currently the division has pushed forward the work of classifying the books in the library according to the Library of Congress system. While the books have since 1891 been roughly grouped with a simple notation to locate them, they have never been classified in the scientific sense, until the introduction of the Library of Congress system. At present this system in modified form is being used for Cyclopedias, General periodicals, the open shelves, Reference room, the Spanish language and literature, the Wason, Celtic, Books for the blind, and Freemasonry, within the library building and for the Gray, Kuichling, Van Cleef, and a special collection of chemistry books, outside of the building. When working space is available, the rest of the library should be classified on this modern basis.

Some involved sets, like the Bronn Tierreich and the set of original editions of Linnaeus, have been rearranged within the old grouping, and the congested shelf lists expanded in various places.

CATALOGUE DIVISION

The work of the catalogue division was disturbed about October 1 when the Supervisor, Miss Runner, accepted a call to the Library of Congress. The reorganization has placed in charge Miss Emma Speed who had long been head cataloguer and was thoroughly familiar with the best methods that had been introduced in the work. Two cataloguers, working on part time, were available for full time service thus filling the vacancy. Another member of the catalogue force, Miss Gaskill, was given a two month's leave to pursue some special work in Columbia University, which reduced to that extent the amount done.

The work of bringing the work of the division up to the best standards known to library science, has necessitated much revision of old work, and more careful attention to the new, so that the amount of work reported does not vary much from previous years. The depository catalogue of the Library of Congress, one of the most helpful of the bibliographical sources, was shifted into enlarged cases during the year.

Volumes and pamphlets catalogued.....	10,220
Maps catalogued.....	21
Manuscripts catalogued.....	17
No. of written cards added to the catalogue.....	7,662
No. of printed cards added to the catalogue.....	9,025
No. of cards added to the L. C. catalogue.....	43,196
No. of cards added to the Harvard catalogue.....	3,938

READERS DIVISION

The use made of library books falls under this division, both reference and home use, and the following record shows the use so far as a record is kept. The library has been open 308 days. Registered borrowers are: Officers, 711; Students, 1,014; Special borrowers, 8; Other libraries, 73.

RECORDED USE

Reading room (over the delivery desk).....	118,517
Seminary rooms (over the delivery desk).....	4,808
Laboratories and departments (over the desk).....	4,283
Home use.....	46,906
Foreign loans.....	438
Borrowed from other libraries.....	123
Vols. held in reserve in the general library.....	21,401
Vols. deposited in department libraries.....	36,436
Vols. deposited in laboratories.....	5,846

The arrangement of the open shelf reading and reference rooms makes any supervision practically impossible. One result of this is the loss of books from these collections, some of which are later returned, but the number missing at any one time is large.

Some sixty teachers of the University have failed to comply with the requirements laid down by the Library Council for the return of books at the end of the College year, and this causes a loss at times when the books are not returned and the borrower leaves the University.

The work of checking the Union List with the catalogue to indicate holdings in our library has been done by this division.

SPECIAL COLLECTIONS

The White Historical Collection has been open to the public more hours during the day the past year than in previous years, and is more in accord with what President White wished when he stipulated that a certain sum be appropriated each year to pay for an attendant. The crowded condition of the shelves has been relieved somewhat by moving the balance of Church History to the west stack and by rearranging the remaining books.

Mr. Hermannsson's absence on leave during the year has prevented the usual additions to the Icelandic collection. Preparations are under way to issue a supplement to the Icelandic catalogue during the coming year.

The Italian collections have been kept up during the year and the additions catalogued on cards forming a supplement to the printed catalogues of the collections.

STACKS DIVISION

The annual inventory has gone on through the year with the special inventory of the laboratory collections during the Christmas recess, and the inventory of the department libraries at the end of the year. Every year the inventory of books deposited outside the library reveals the need of having an assistant with library experience, working under the supervision of the general library, in charge of these collections. Books are not kept in order for ready use in some cases. In other cases their numbers are deliberately changed and they no longer correspond to the records kept in the general library, which makes the work of inventory very difficult and unsatisfactory.

WILLARD AUSTEN,
Librarian.

APPENDIX XVI

PUBLICATIONS 1925-26

The University Library keeps alphabetically arranged the publications of University Officers, so far as received at the Library, and for this purpose copies are solicited. Omissions in the following list are due to incomplete information.

Cornell University. Official publication. v. 16, 1924-25.

Cornell University. Agricultural Experiment Station. Bulletin. 439-448. 1925-26. Ithaca, N. Y.

— Memoir. No. 90-96. 1925-26. Ithaca, N. Y.

Cornell University. College of Architecture. Report of the Dean. 1924-25.

Cornell University. Official publication. v. 16, No. 18. Appendix IX. 1925.

Cornell University. College of Arts and Sciences. Report of the Dean. 1924-25.

Cornell University. Official publication. v. 16, No. 18. Appendix III. 1925.

Cornell University. College of Engineering. Report of the Dean. 1924-25.

Cornell University. Official publication. v. 16, No. 18. Appendix X. 1925.

Cornell University. College of Law. Report of the Dean. 1924-25. *Cornell University. Official publication. v. 16, No. 18. Appendix IV. 1925.*

Cornell University. Dean of Women. Report. 1924-25. *Cornell University. Official publication. v. 16, No. 18. Appendix XII. 1925.*

Cornell University. Graduate School. Report of the Dean. 1924-25. *Cornell University. Official publication. v. 16, No. 18. Appendix II. 1925.*

Cornell University. Library. Report of the Librarian. 1924-25. *Cornell University. Official publication. v. 16, No. 18. Appendix XIV. 1925.*

— Publications, 1924-25 (by Cornell University and its officers). *Cornell University. Official publication. v. 16, No. 18. Appendix XV. 1925.*

Cornell University. Medical College. Report of the Dean. 1924-25. *Cornell University. Official publication. v. 16, No. 18. Appendix V. 1925.*

Cornell University. Medical College, Ithaca Division. Report of the Secretary. 1924-25. *Cornell University. Official publication. v. 16, No. 18. Appendix VI. 1925.*

Cornell University. President. Annual report. 1924-25. *Cornell University. Official publication. v. 16, No. 18. 1925.*

Cornell University. Registrar. Report. 1924-25. *Cornell University. Official publication. v. 16, No. 18. Appendix XIII. 1925.*

Cornell University. Summer Session. Report of the Administrative Board. 1924. *Cornell University. Official publication. v. 16, No. 18. Appendix XI. 1925.*

Cornell University. University Faculty. Report of the Dean. 1924-25. *Cornell University. Official publication. v. 16, No. 18. Appendix I. 1925.*

New York State College of Agriculture. Report of the Directors for the year 1924-25. *Cornell University. Official publication. v. 16, No. 18. Appendix VIII. 1925.*

New York State Veterinary College. Report of the Dean. 1924-25. *Cornell University. Official Publication. v. 16, No. 18. Appendix VII. 1925.*

New York State Agricultural Experiment Station. Geneva, N. Y. Bulletin, 527-534. 1925-26.

— Circular. 78-87. 1925-26.

— Technical bulletin. 112-120. 1925-26.

Columns. v. 1. April-May, 1926. Ithaca, N. Y.

Cornell alumni news. v. 28. Ithaca, N. Y. 1925-26.

Cornell civil engineer; monthly publication of the Association of Civil Engineers at Cornell University. v. 34. October 1925-June 1926. Ithaca, N. Y.

Cornell countryman. v. 23. October 1925-June 1926. Ithaca, N. Y.

Cornell daily sun. Ithaca, N. Y. 1925-26.

Cornell extension bulletin. No. 105-141. Ithaca, N. Y. 1925-26.

Cornell graphic. v. 3. Ithaca, N. Y. 1925-26.

Cornell junior extension bulletin. No. 13-15. 1925-26.

Cornell law quarterly; published by the faculty and students of the Cornell Law School. v. 11. December 1925-June 1926. Ithaca, N. Y.

- Cornell rural school leaflet. v. 19. September 1925-March 1926. Ithaca, N. Y.
 Cornell University medical bulletin. v. 15. New York. 1925-26.
 Cornell veterinarian. v. 16. Ithaca, N. Y. 1926.
 Cornellian. v. 58. Ithaca, N. Y. 1926.
 Cornellian Council quarterly. v. 11. Ithaca, N. Y. 1925-26.
 Journal of physical chemistry. v. 30. 1926. Ithaca, N. Y.
 Philosophical review. v. 35. 1926. New York, Longmans, Green and Co.
 Sibley journal of engineering. v. 40. 1926. Ithaca, N. Y.
 Widow. v. 34. Ithaca, N. Y. 1925-26.

- Adams, Bristow. Why agricultural journalism? *Cornell countryman*, v. 23: 10, 1925.
 — Pictures almost present a plot. *Cornellian Council bulletin*, v. 11, No. 1: 3, 1925.
 — When arc lights shone on a hill farm. *Cornellian Council bulletin*, v. 11, No. 2: 1, 1925.
 — Cornell started higher education in forestry. *Cornellian Council bulletin*, v. 11, No. 3: 1, 1925.
 — First to make illustrations economical and attractive. *Cornellian Council bulletin*, v. 11, No. 5: 1, 1926.
 — First American history in an American university. *Cornellian Council bulletin*, v. 11, No. 6: 1, 1926.
 — Cornell led all in teaching journalism. *Cornellian Council bulletin*, v. 11, No. 7: 1, 1926.
 — Ezra Cornell, the pioneer. *Cornellian Council bulletin*, v. 11, No. 8: 1, 1926.
 — Review: Macself, A. J. Soils and fertilizers. *New York herald-tribune books*, v. 2, No. 30: 12, 1926.
 — Editor. Cornell University. Agricultural Experiment Station. [Publications] 1925-26; New York State. College of Agriculture. [Publications] 1925-26; Extension service news, 1925-26; Service sheet, 1925.
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 — Editorial adviser. *Cornellian Council bulletin*, 1925-26.
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 Adelman, H. B. Abstract: A suggested source of neurolemnia (sheath) cells of the motor roots of the cranial nerves of the rat. *Anatomical record*, v. 28: 344, 1925.
 — Abstract: On the constant presence of premandibular head cavities in embryos of the chick and robin. *Anatomical record*, v. 28: 379, 1925.
 — The development of the neural folds and cranial ganglia of the rat. *Journal of comparative neurology*, v. 39: 19-171, 1925.
 — The library and the scientist. *Columns*, v. 1, No. 2: 15, 1926.
 Albert, C. D. A system of limits for different kinds of fits. *Mechanical engineering*, v. 47: 901, 1925; 48: 279, 1926.
 Andrae, W. C. Report writing. *Sibley journal of engineering*, v. 39: 386, 1925.
 Andrews, A. L. Bryophyta. *Lloyd Library. Bulletin* 27, Entomological series, No. 5: 53, 1926.
 — Reviews: A. Engler. Die natürlichen Pflanzenfamilien, 2. Aufl. Bd. 10-11 *Bryologist*, v. 28: 35, 1925; v. 29: 9, 1926; G. T. Flom. The language of the Konungs Skuggsjá. I. *Journal of English and Germanic philology*, v. 24: 438, 1925.
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 Bailey, Harold. Shock in the pregnant and puerperal woman. Harold Bailey and W. P. Driscoll. *American journal of obstetrics and gynecology*, v. 11, No. 3, March 1926.

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- Barrus, M. F.** Potato diseases and their control. M. F. Barrus and Charles Chupp. *Cornell extension bulletin* 135: 3-123, 1926.
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- Bernheim, A. R.** The Significance of variations of Bilirubinemia. *Archives of pathology and laboratory medicine*, v. 1: 747-758, May 1926.
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